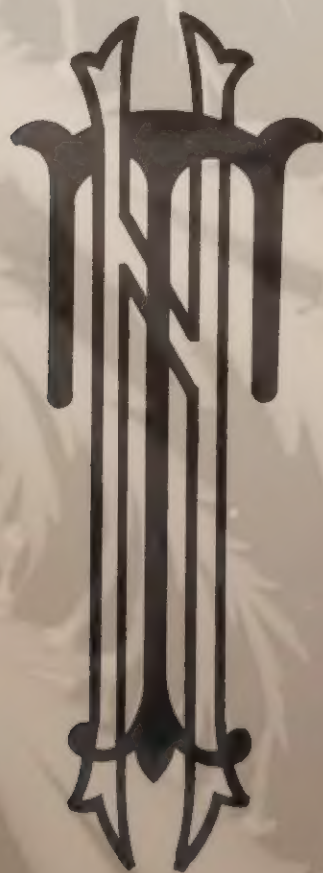


NIKOLA TESLA



Correspondence with Relatives

To my friend Leland
from Ljubo Vujovic
New York
Feb. 6, 1996

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NIKOLA TESLA

CORRESPONDENCE WITH RELATIVES

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Translator Nicholas Kosanovich

TESLA'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH RELATIVES
TRANSLATOR, NICHOLAS KOSANOVICH

**PREFACE BY DR. A.S. MARINCIC, DIRECTOR TESLA MUSEUM
BELGRADE**

There are about 70,000 letters of correspondence and about 7,000 correspondents. This book contains the original letters to his relatives and those letters received by him-including telegrams. These letters were written during a 60 year period from 1882 to 1942. It is logical that there are about seven times more letters written to him than by him to others. A large number of correspondence to Tesla were from other sources and even up to the present a small number of his descendants gave few copies to the **Nikola Tesla Museum**. Tesla himself did not replicate his correspondence to others.

Most likely the reader will see no replies to letters about interesting questions or discussions from the letters that can be anticipated by any collection of this type of correspondence. In fact, we should be most grateful that Dr. Tesla preserved all of these letters which were precious memories to him and they were spiritual ties with his sisters and close relatives with whom he corresponded. Undoubtedly, this correspondence had significant historical value to the personal life of Tesla and for a better understanding of his views about human problems and of his close relatives and friends.

A very huge effort was demanded to prepare this collection of Tesla correspondence from the phase of collating, deciphering handwritten letters to preparing documents that enabled us to identify the people in Tesla's family tree of both his father and mother up to the phase of comments and compilation the register of names, geographic locations and correspondence. The workers at the Nikola Tesla Museum deserve a special appreciation of gratitude for its diligent work. A special thanks to **Dubravka Smiljanic and Zorica Civric who is also the Curator of the Museum**. We would like to remind the reader that this is the first of its kind of anthology in Yugoslavia and the world. **The staff prepared it with professional presence and enthusiasm.**

This anthology of correspondence was published in the year that was proclaimed-"Year of Nikola Tesla in Yugoslavia" and marks the **50th anniversary of his death-one of the great engineers of all time-1993**. It is also a significant anniversary-**100th Anniversary of the Chicago Exposition where Tesla's polyphase system began its triumphant application to the world**. Only 100 years ago electrification of Serbia was introduced in Belgrade 1892. The world was the beneficiary from many of Tesla's inventions; many are still utilized today, and most likely in the future.

Tesla's correspondence in this collection is only a portion of his rich legacy which is in the **Nikola Tesla museum** for posterity. This museum will publish more books in the future. To everyone who assisted in this endeavor-in the first place the **Electrical Industry of Serbia** and the tireless inspiration and organization by **Radmila Ivankovic** and those engineers, Also the donors who helped fund the cost of this book. We hope that she will be a participant in the next publishing effort by the Nikola Tesla Museum, We owe much to one of the greatest Serb cosmopolites who was an inspiration to many in the past and those in the future.

BELGRADE, JUNE 1993

PROFESSOR DR. ALEKSANDAR S. MARINCIC
BELGRADE UNIVERSITY
DIRECTOR, TESLA MUSEUM

INTRODUCTION

Being a relative of Nikola Tesla and the closest living member on his mother's side, it is appropriate for me to present a brief background which had a maternal influence on Tesla's upbringing that began in Lika then to Budapest and Paris and finally to America. He made his most important discoveries and inventions in the United States.

Discovery of Radio, remote control vehicles, fluid turbines, polyphase electromagnetic motors and generators, long distance electrical transmission of power are among the 112 patents approved in 25 countries.

His mother Georgina (Djuka) was the daughter of Rev. Nikola T. Mandic (1800-1863) and the granddaughter of Toma Mandic (1777-1840). They were respected citizens and landowners in Lika. She had three sisters and four brothers.

Rev. Toma (married to Masa Obradovic); Staka (married to Rev. Djuro Alagic); Trifun (married to Ama-Lina Ristic, Anka Rabatic and Katarina Japundjic); Marija (married to Pajo Majstorovic) and Smiljana (married to Toma Obradovic).

Tesla's uncles were relatively wealthy in that part of the country.

Pajo was a General Staff Colonel in the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army. This was quite an achievement for an Orthodox person. Pajo's son Dr. Milan was a well known lawyer in Budapest. However, Milan's sons Pajo and Petar, became Catholics and Petar visited the USA in 1970 as Count Mandic.

Tesla's uncle Trifun was also a wealthy and well known man who had written his letters in Cyrillic Serbian and signed them (they are in my possession). He was a hotelier and landowner.

Trifun, Tesla's second uncle was a well known hotelier and I have letters attesting to this fact. Trifun had three daughters (Beta, Olga and Sofija) and two sons Dr. Petar (1877-1951) who was a well known lawyer in Mostar. The other son Very Rev. Milos (1880-1941) was the Prelate of Lika indicating Trifun's appreciation for education. Dr. Petar's sons Dr. Branislav (1913-1972) completed Law school in Berlin. His other son, my father Vojin (1911-1992) was a graduate of the Sorbonne in Paris. Dr. Petar's oldest daughter finished Philosophy in Geneva Switzerland.

His third uncle, His Eminence, Archbishop of Sarajevo and Metropolitan of Bosnia, Nikolai (Petar-before becoming a priest) together with Col. Pajo and Trifun shared the expenses for Tesla's education in Europe and his expenses for a trip to the USA.

Since Tesla's father Rev. Milutin Tesla was a small parish priest with a low income, the cost of Nikola Tesla's education was supplied by his three uncles-Palo, Trifun and Nikola.

It was often mentioned and claimed that Tesla came to America with a few dollars or cents in his pockets. This is inconsistent with the stories of my grandfather. Tesla was involved in gambling during his youth prior to his departure to America.

His father and uncles had well stocked libraries that helped Tesla learn more as an autodidact than as a formal student in school.

He inherited his inventive proclivity from his mother Djuka, a woman of extraordinary ability. She loved poetry and memorized many poems, not only from her native Serbian language, but, , from all over the world. Serbian poetry was very musical and she would recite while doing chores and young Nikola would listen.

Djuka (1822-1892) had an inventive mind. She had come from a family of inventors. Her father Nikola and her grandfather Toma had inventions to their credit. Tesla marveled at his mother's ability to create new implements out of scrap material. He often said that his mother's ability to create influenced his life as an inventor.

Tesla had said that his mother was an inventor of the first order and would < I believe, have achieved great things had she not been so remote from modern life and its multifold opportunities. She invent and constructed all kinds of tools and devices and wove the finest designs from thread which was spun by her. She even planted the seeds, raised the plants and separated the fibers herself. She worked incessantly from the break of day until late at night. Most of the apparel and furnishings of the home were the product of her hands (My Inventions, Electrical experimenter, May, June, July, October 1919

Dr. Nenad V. Mandich, CEO, HBM Chemical Eng. Corp.

Translator's Note: Nenad is the only engineer after Tesla from the Mandich side of the family. He is known as an expert in his field world wide. He has more than 50 papers and a dozen patents.

FORWARD

The Tesla family has its own special background of culture, history and its own place in the hearts and minds of not only the Serbian and Yugoslav people, but also, many people throughout the world.

Even though they come from one contiguous area known as Lika in western Croatia and of Serb ethnicity, they were primarily weaned on their own experiences, the geography of their domicile initially and later in four other disparate cultures in adulthood- Lika, Vojvodina, Fiume (Rijeka) and America. Nikola Tesla was the intellectual giant in this family, but others, fared almost as well in their respective fields of work and endeavor.

There are some of the highest members of the Orthodox Church who made their mark on history from Archbishop to honored clergymen that included businessmen, scholars and political leaders.

The letters tell us that there was an Archbishop of Sarajevo who comes from Tesla's mother's side of the family (Nikolai Mandich). Others from Djuka Mandic Tesla's family were Trivun, a priest who was the Prelate of Lika. He was killed on the third day of Hitler's invasion of Yugoslavia by the Usatshis in a heinous manner. Then, there is Very Rev. Nikoladin Kosanovic who married Tesla's sister Marica. He died at a rather early age, but, had translated the famous poem by the German poet Schiller, "The Bell" into Serbian. He and Marica and their children spent many years in Rijeka which was part of Italy until WW II. It was known as Fiume. The name means river in either language.

Angelina Trbojevich, Tesla's sister married an Orthodox priest and lived in Petrovo Selo, Lika where he was the parish priest for many years..

She is the mother of Nikola Trbojevic and Pavle who became a monk, Petronius. He was the Abbot of Šišatovac Monastery with three doctorate degrees. She is William H. Terbo's grandmother. William H. Terbo was born in 1930 in Grosse Pointe, Michigan where Nikola worked as an inventor and engineer in the auto industry. Nikola Trbojević had more than 150 patents to his credit.

William H. Terbo lives in New Jersey and in California at the present time. He retired after working as an executive for RCA; then Western Union and finally for MCI. He and Jovan Trbojevich, his cousin, are the only living members of the family in the US on the

Tesla side and Dr.Nenad V. Mandich, CEO of HBM Chemical Eng. Corp.and Nebojsa Mandic who are on Tesla's mother's side of the family.

The correspondence is varied due to the commensurate with the educational level of the correspondents of the letters..

The Serbian language is verbal and highly inflectional with declension and conjugation. There are seven cases of declension and about five conjugational use of verbs.

Unlike English, a sentence can begin with almost any part of speech due to the inflectional nature of the language using paradigms. Therefore, many sentences will begin with verbs and sometimes have what we consider long dangling participles.

Embellishments of ideas, thoughts or activities are usually done with dynamic words such as verbs and not like the English language using mostly static adjectives and their modifiers adverbs, etc..

I tried to keep as close to what they had written including their regional verbiage and sentence structure. Accuracy of ideas was more important than aesthetics in this case.

The Serbian language belongs to the Indo-European language family. It is in the Slavic branch of this family and stems from Old Slavonic that was used about a thousand years ago by all the Slavic speaking peoples..

Nicholas Kosanovich, Exective Sec./ Treasurer, Tesla Memorial Society, Inc.
Translator

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla
Tesla's Sister

Plaski, Lika
1882 no month

My eyes are filled with tears as I write this letter-and why tearful eyes? This question I know that you will not understand-at least-to think about it I can write tearfully. I have no reason for tears, but, it would be enough and that is after 6 or 7 years a letter to a brother (God knows to whom I write) and will he reply or not. My dear brother, above everything else, if you reply and I honestly don't know how to tell you that hearing from you would make me very happy.

Mother(Djuka) came here for a few days to Plaski by us and she begs that you write to me. She is well. They have a new parish home now (Tesla's father was Rev. Milutin Tesla). It is next to the gimnazium (high school).

I am well. I have two children and lost two children.

Little Danica (older of the two) is 5 years old. Milica who came after Danica passed away.

Dragisa was a still birth. Now I have a son 3 months old. I gave him father's name Milutin.

I am happy and satisfied with my life thanks to God, but, I grieve for my family. I am far away from all of them and never see them. I did not see mother in 2 years until day before yesterday. She arrived here. It is the same for sister Milka and you, whom I love most of all and cannot see you-let alone receive a letter from you from time to time.

I have five male in-laws. One is a Lieutenant who is Jovo. the second Svetozar hopes to join soon. The third Sava received a Tekelija¹ scholarship to study medicine, but, due to the Hungarian language which he must learn at the University of Budapest, he cannot remain there and he is home now. He is taking a year off and he is physically weak. I hope he studies Theology next year. Djuro, the fourth, is studying religion in Karlovac and is in the 5th grade of high school. The youngest Stevo has a small school stipend and is in the fourth grade of the Realka high school.

When Sava was in Budapest he got your address-thank God he was able to get it. Now, I can write to you.

Angelina and Jovo Trbojevic are well. They have three children-Soka, Perica and Mirko. Two months ago Milka gave birth to a daughter and named her Djuka after mother.

Dear brother: In the name of mother now standing beside me, I beg you to write at least one letter-just like the one sent to Vujo that you long for the family. Please write to me and I will keep you abreast of everything here and about everybody most accurately. How sweet it would be to get a letter from you! What would please me more is a photograph of you.

My dear brother, make us happy and send a photo of yourself to a caring mother. Here she begs me to do this.

1.) Tekelija was a Serbian banker who founded Matica Srpska in 1829 in Novi Sad.

I would have hope dear Nikola that you will do this. How many times a wish from a sister and a mother-you don't know how many times she cries! She has you as an only son-if you write than I will have things to say.

I feel that if I were in your shoes, I would be happy to receive letters, more than God knows what; it would be a cure for longing.

Rev. Nikoladin (Marica's husband) and Sava send you greetings. Niko has written you a letter and could not find your address.

Mother requests a reply and a photo and about your father's tobacco, we can send it. H how sweet it would be to receive a letter from you!

All of the aunts and uncles are well. Now, I beg you to reply and accept our warmest greetings and spiritual love.

From Sister, Marica Kosanovic in Plaski, Lika and now tears are flowing from my eyes, because, I am afraid of what is my name and where I am. With God.

Nikola Tesla to Sima Majstorovic
Tesla's Cousin

New York, N.Y.

January 9, 1890

Astoria House
Nikola Tesla, E.E.
New York, USA

Dear Simo:

Here I am today sending another 150 Forints (\$160) and I sent 150 Forints as I arrived here. . I still did not hear a word from the uncles or sisters to whom I had written. I am anxious to know how you are. I am especially concerned about Marica; let me know as soon as you receive a letter. About the wine, no trace or word, maybe the friend Gomijac rethought after he found out the price. My job suits me fine; I will shortly tell you the news. If you have gone to Primorje (Adriatic) or intend to go, tell my mother and uncle about those 100 Forints I had promised; I will send this money as soon as you arrive and need it. Just take care of ourself that you become well. Say hello to my mother and uncles and in-laws and the rest of the family.

Your Nikola

Translator's Note: This is most likely the first letter Tesla received in the U.S. He arrived in 1884. The first two letters were evidently to Budapest or to Paris, France where he worked prior to coming to America

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

My Dear Uncle:

Detroit, Michigan

I am sending a check here for \$250 based on today's conversation. I am sorry that you were ill. Watch your health because the evil influenza can return.

My ulcers are completely cured and now my stomach is in complete order and still have acid (irritation) and some kind of cramp or "spasm" in the duodenum. The doctor says that it will go away when the stomach heals.

As I told you, I am living in a small bachelor's hotel (men). However, I visit my wife and Jackie and I pay all the expenses. You will at your convenience understand that I was absolutely forced to make that desperate step, because, my work and life was in danger due to my nervousness. What is one to do! Now, I only work and sleep and read and gained four pounds already this month.

Back home they write that all are well and think about you. Your,

Niko

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic
Tesla's Nephew

Hotel Pennsylvania, N Y
January 28, 1929

My Dear¹ Nephew.

I received your letter of the 25th of this month with a check for \$250. I thank you very much. As soon as I get a check that I am anticipating, I shall return the loan

I am very sorry that your domestic matters are so unsettled. That is a serious and dangerous situation because women have much power in America. Look, if your wife falls in with an unscrupulous lawyer's hands who will fleece you and cheat her. The best would be to that is somehow to solve this problem. I am afraid that with my best intention when I wrote to her under that pressure²

Discuss your health problems with her when it is restored. You don't write anything about your work. Did you achieve your work goals?

My friends in Philadelphia are progressing very well. According to my thinking, we might need a rear axle drive

I greet you warmly.

Your Uncle, Nikola

Translator's Note. Nikola Trbojevic is William H. Terbo's father. It looks like there was a clash of cultures and misunderstandings at home

Nikola Tesla was in the autumnal period of his life when he had grandiose plans to develop and build a helicopter which was a costly undertaking. As always, Tesla never had enough money to pursue his projects

Nikola Trbojevic was under constant pressure trying to satisfy his client customers who were on the ascendancy in a new and large field-the automobile..

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

My Dear Uncle:

Detroit, Michigan

March 6 1929

I have been talking a long time about my difficulties as you well know. However things are much better. My wife probably like me because she does not want a divorce. I am still staying at the hotel (because of much work and my health) and Sundays I am home and then I go with her and Jackie to the theater or for an automobile ride.

My work is going well now and only yesterday the first time I produced an accurate gear for the rear axle at Timken. This gear now runs very well on the block and now we shall make in 2 or 3 days, 3 axles and put them on the dynamometer. I believe that it has 97% efficiency, because, I have 400% more oil pumping action than heretofore. If this succeeds, this is an idea for new types of bearings that will compete with ball and roller bearings.

How are you? How is your health? Please write.

Niko

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Tesla's Nephew

Hotel Pennsylvania, N Y

March 14, 1929

My Dear Nephew:

I wasn't able to answer your last letter immediately, because, a lot of work here in Philadelphia.

I was very pleased that your work with Timken which has a good outlook and that your domestic situation is improving.

I can't understand why that a greater amount of oil circulation is so important. That can be easily achieved. The main thing is that it is realized precision and that the surface is in contact which increases whatever it can be. There is always some minority oil that gives the best results. In my turbines when the speed is more than 150 RPM it cannot be utilized much.

At a higher level the bearings fractionate and break down and sometimes burn.

I would like to know how are your attempts with General Motors turn out? It seems to me somehow that you will be more successful with Timken because these are people of a higher caliber than the others.

Your wife would love you if she understood you. Stay at the hotel because distance strengthens the desire.

In some way it is well for me and again it couldn't be worse and until I extract from some source a lot of money. I waited for that machinery-then all will be well.

What it means I had an awful situation. My heart aches that I didn't send to our kinfolk some money-they are suffering, and must have happened unnecessarily.

Greetings to you. Wishing you great success

I remain, Your uncle Nikola.

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Tesla's Nephew

My Dear Nephew:

Hotel Pennsylvania, N Y.

March 27, 1929

I could not figure out from your yesterday's letter that this surface of (8×5) 2 times greater¹ in your unit than it is in a normal worm gear along construction lines or only because of this that it is peripheral velocity so much² greater? In the first case the result will be however better because there is a specific pressure only $2/(8 \times 5)$ from normal under the same weight. In a similar way than what will be achieved in another case if peripheral velocity is not too great.

Your theory is rational but it must be expressed differently. It is \direct\³ cause of improving the speed but a consequence \from the same\⁴. You can verify this with simple calculations according to the law: $mv=ft$ (Newton's Law-translator's note).

When the skin is \thin\⁵ from oil breaks and forces the worm gear in \metallic\⁶ contact with the wheel with a very high speed according to that which penetrates is unknown and besides this skin becomes so to speak unbelievably thin before it breaks. But your idea is in common with experimental results as speed is increase \of\⁷ with the moment of necessary pressure under which the skin breaks Which is $P=C(V)$ pounds ($C=8.25$) Your first pressure will be $(8 \times 5)^{1/2} (4 \times 25)^{1/2} = 2300$ 400 and 2 06 times greater than normal and the skin will hold up longer than in all of these situations

Oiling is necessary otherwise the components will burn up or wear out little by little. For them to last the longest it must have a large surface\ i.e.\ specific pressure; two high speed; three, precision and four, worm gear of the hardest metal

The following is in English

To express the heart of your improvement¹ in English 1) you resort to high relative speed in order that the pressure necessary to break the oil film may be greater and that thereby this better enabled it to penetrate further and get closer to the locus of maximum pressure or dry contact. 2) You employ a constructively larger contact surface to reduce the specific pressure and to do so still further enhances the first effect.

Your theory is correct and entirely dependable. If you do not get better results then with the ordinary forms of worm it must be due to some trivial cause; most likely a lack of precision in cutting and mounting the gear or to the use of a poor metal.

Your Honest Uncle

Nikola

Translator's Note: I used fractional exponents like $1/2$ in place of the square root radical more commonly used in engineering books. It is much simpler to do on a computer.

Parentheses were used to integrate the numbers for a particular group within a fraction.

It is surprising that a man who is mostly an electrical engineer to have such detailed knowledge of mechanical engineering. It is believed that he did not take courses in that discipline but is an autodidact in all of human activities.

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Detroit, Michigan

April 23, 1929

My Dear Uncle:

Here I am sending specifications of the Timken Cam Gear and the same gear is for General Motors.

Thank you for your interest and now I will tell you the difficulties with this "worm gear"

Remainder, written in English

We have a ratio of 26 to 6; 5 1/4" centers, 33° helix angle. The worm is bronze...; the gear is steel and hardened ground. Length of worm is 4 1/2"; length of helical tooth in the worm is 8/12".

We are getting a "bearing" in the worm through the entire length of its threads, 8 1/2 inches in each of the 6 threads. The gear tooth has a short bearing, about 1". The errors in spacing of gear teeth are maximum .0045" for which reason the drive is noisy at high speeds (2,000RPM) and has not simultaneous contact with 4 teeth at once which would be the case if the gear teeth were evenly spaced. Now, I am trying to regrind the gears in another machine and hope to bring the spacing errors down to .0005" which I think would be close enough.

In action, the steel gear tooth enters the hour glass worm at one end, and rides over it as if over a cam through the said distance of 8 1/2 inches. Comparing this with the conventional worm drive (in which the gear is made of bronze), the length of the bronze tooth is only 2" for the same centers and ratio. So you see that I ride over bronze 4 inches faster than formerly, which ought to give me a better efficiency as I uncover 4 times as great an oil film area per second. At the same time we have an overlap of 4 teeth whereas the present gear has only 1.5 overlap. The cost of manufacture is approximately the same as formerly; perhaps even less on account of less bronze being used. At 33° helix angle the drive "coasts" very freely from which I hope that the efficiency is rather high.

Regarding the surfaces that contact, the gear tooth² is convex everywhere, the worm tooth is partly convex (in the mid portion). This may cause some trouble as convex pressing upon convex will smash the bronze. The wear is very favorable as the gears tend

to wear themselves always in a more and more accurate profile; so far as I could see it
The gear being hard steel does not wear at all, and if I had an accurate gear to start with,
everything would be easy.

Conclusion is in Serbian

Please write about our work If it is possible either you or I become successful and all
would be fine for both of us But time, time fearfully passes rapidly.

Please accept greetings ,

Your faithful Niko.

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Detroit, Michigan

May 6, 1929

Dear Uncle

Here I am giving you good news that General Motors returned to my "steering gear" and we have renewed the experiments. Now we will completely abandon "bronze" and will build a worm gear of steel. I corrected the design now and hope this path will go further.

The method of cutting spur gears for transmissions by means of "solid worm" types of clearance hobs also is progressing satisfactorily and I have good reason to believe that this job will go over big; as we already have¹ cut some gears in which the involute was within .0015" and that is just the beginning.

How are you? I am afraid that things are not going well with you since you don't write. Please call.

Your Niko. 1) inserted

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Hotel Pennsylvania, N Y

Tesla's Nephew

Written in ENGLISH

May 28, 1929

My Dear Nephew,

Under enclosure I am returning you specification description of the [hour glass] work with some suggestions relative to the same.

You are very deep, indeed, in gear science and must have burned a lot of midnight oil /to/¹ evolve such a device. It is evidently a very valuable invention and there is no doubt in my mind that you will secure broad claims.

The greatest advantage of your work is the relatively very small specific pressure (total gear pressure lbs /area of actual contact sq. inches). It has a beneficial effect on lubrication and efficiency and with greatly reduces wear that administers pressure according to an exponential function. You do not get a greater speed but only uncover a /larger/² oil film surface per second. The speed of the worm is the same as that of the wheel /since/³ /es/⁴ there is no slip. Nevertheless you will improve the lubrication /through the reduction of pressure/⁵. The force of adhesion is /so/⁶ great /enough/⁷ / /as/ to carry the oil into the pressure area at the smallest velocities but, at which the pressure $p = cuv$. As the coefficient c is usually not much greater then 8. It is clear when driving the worm with /a/⁸ low speed in /engine/¹⁰ the lubricant is cut off not far from its entrance into the pressure area so that for a considerable portion of a revolution the gear runs dry. In turbine operated worms the conditions are incomparably better.

Your method of generating the teeth has /much/¹¹ impressed me. /very much/¹². Irrespective of its practical value it is a notable contribution to theoretical science. You have an almost uncanny knowledge in this field. The modification you have indicated with two worms may be useful in driving /the/¹³ twin screws of slips. The spur gears, I understand have to work to perform then keeping the worms in step.

I hope that you will soon attain perfection in the manufacture of this worm drive which is [ideally skilled].for trucks and automobiles. In my opinion you will reach quicker results by making the work of Nitrogen hardened steel instead of bronze. You must remember that the life of a gear is limited to /that/¹⁴ of its smaller member and bronze is advantageous only /when/¹⁵ in /¹⁶ sliding contacts

With best wishes for success I remain,

Your devoted uncle,

Nikola Tesla

Nikola Trbojevic

The Timken Detroit Axle Co

Clark Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

1) correction greater 2) cursively written 3.) redrawn 4)redrawn 5)inserted 6)redrawn

7.)inserted. 8.) redrawn 9)inserted. 10)correction engines 11)inserted 12)redrawn

13)inserted. 14.)correction the life 15.)redrawn 16) inserted

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Hotel Pennsylvania, N.Y.

Tesla's Nephew

May 16, 1929

My Dear Nephew,

I hope that you received your specifications that I sent with my recommendations. One must complete as much as possible because your patents based on \your¹ important² company where you began this work.

You did not have to be / a genius³ to guess how it is with me. It isn't bad but terrible.

As I told you before I developed a wonderful invention, a /new⁴ by which⁵ [...] in a completely simple way will be able to produce rays so called unlimited power. /You⁶ /can⁷ use and is for distances⁸. I turned to my best friend in Paris to telegraph and send \$5,000 and he hope that he would. I did not know that he was /very¹¹ ill for a year and then word came back that he died from cancer. /I was present¹² at his burial in Washington and still feel an emptiness¹³ in my heart because, we were like brothers for 38 years like one reads in novels. Some of the other people I had business with in 1914 one of my managers messed up my bank account and it is frozen until litigation is complete.

Again¹⁵ something worse; I loaned last year¹⁶ from the bank in Philadelphia \$15,000 based on my contract with Waltham Watch Co. Not long ago the Federal Reserve announced an edict that crippled the bank and I had to pay my loan /immediately¹⁷ through some friends /who¹⁸ now are in serious monetary difficulties. ¹⁹ Meanwhile the company Waltham want to buy my patent and I promised to reduce the royalty by 1/3 if they pay me \$75,000²⁰. That seemed a lot to them and the letter predicted that I will be without the money and what is worse, I am afraid that I /still²¹ some few hundred which /cleans up²² and send through until I settle this even with large losses

Warmest greetings. Your uncle, Nikola

1)inserted 2)not made up. 3)incorrect, redrawn 4)inserted. 5)instead redrawn 6)redrawn 7)redrawn. 8)inserted 9)inserted 11)instead of.. 12)inserted. 13)redrawn 14)instead, redrawn 16)inserted. 17)redrawn. 18)instead redrawn. 19)instead, redrawn 20)inserted. 21)redrawn. 22)inserted 23)redrawn.

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Detroit, Michigan

May 18, 1929

My Dear Uncle:

I received your specifications yesterday with your remarks and today here is your letter

You have spent a lot of time and work and thank you very much

My work is still going along but I hope better. I am sorry that you have such that you have such unexpected monetary problems. I am also in the same situation: all of my money I loaned to friends. Now I cannot even get the interest and let alone the principle. If I succeed now with anything or a check from General Motors, I shall help you again. Now I am working on three large projects and am completely exhausted and they are: 1) steering gear for GM, 2) clearanceless hob for GM, 3) rear axles, single and double cam gear drive for Timken. I am about to go nuts.

Why don't you try Washington with your new rays? How is your steel, aeroplane speed indicator?

I read about your notes and remarks. You are truly a master for patents. You would be able to give lectures to those so-called patent attorneys.

I am well and will write as soon as I have time.

Your Niko

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Hotel Pennsylvania, N.Y.

Tesla's Nephew

May 19, 1929

My Dear,¹ Nephew,

Now I received the sad/² news that you are also in dire straits. Think about what is
/going/³ on with Tesla when Trbojevic is in a bad situation.

When you get a reply from the examiner, reprint the specifications with my remarks and
it would be fine if I could review the amendment before you send it to Washington. It
would be a shame if the patent was issued full of mistakes.

To rely /in short/⁴ I did not have enough money to complete the speedometer, because, I
had to stop work many times that/⁵

With respect to those other [...] metals the engineers want that I put everything in
writing to them before there is a contract signed. I did not want to do that, because, I was
sure that so many technicians with whom I had cultivated friendly relations break up.

I showed my aeroplane (vertical takeoff) to General Motors and they asked that I send
the plans which I have the right to /this/⁶. I can refuse. I have a very good patent of the
aeroplane, but, I need two more patents/⁸ to secure an automobile that will be like a
normal car that can fly in the air with /for/¹⁰. They don't want to/¹¹ accept the aeroplane
because/¹² they say it is not their discipline and apparatus for high energy. If I did
something like this it would be found out and my goose would be cooked.

I thought much about everything and I saw that the best solution to my problems is with
the Waltham Watch Co. I can get enough money from Waltham Watch to pay off the
\$20,000 and could keep as much. My greatest difficulty now is money. I would get out
of a hole

Greetings, Nikola

1.)inserted 2)instead of redrawn,arrived 3)inserted. 4.)redrawn 5)redrawn. 6)written over
break 7)inserted 9)redrawn 10) inserted 11)inserted 12)inserted

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

My Dear Uncle

Detroit, Michigan

May 7, 1929

I received your kind letter of last week and I am sorry that you are in such a bad situation. My work is going much better-steering gears are doing fine and this time I think I will succeed. This time I employed 16 teeth in the gear and 17 teeth (one more) in the cutter to cut the marking worm gear and make suitable corrections in the head of a helixed based diameter, etc. The extra tooth serves to absorb my manufacturing error and it serves fine. Now I can take my gears just as they come from the machine and put them together without any lapping, scraping, etc. and they fit together and run smoothly.

You are surprised that the new Tesla /and/ Trbojevic people are in financial difficulties but the difference is that Tesla is in dire straits because he spent the money but also loaned to friends.

Now I am working on a clearance cutter for steering gears. If this succeeds I will be able to change my contract with General Motors. How things stand today, they have an option for the steering gear for \$100,000 /cash/ non exclusive and \$200,000 exclusive. I would rather change this to straight royalty without options, because, royalties yield \$150,000 yearly. We shall see. My patent applications on the clearance cutter are very strong and indisputable, while, the steering gear is somewhat more vulnerable.

I will write again shortly and tell you how things are going and hope all will be well. As you had written your speedometer, I think about Starret if you completed it. Thus is a big shame because you had a chance to get something.

Greet you, your nephew, Niko

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Hotel Pennsylvania, N.Y.

Tesla's Nephew

June 10, 1929

My¹ Dear Nephew,

I was very pleased to know from your letter of the 7th of this month that you are succeeding in your work. I am sorry that you are like the whole world-angry at me. You are looking for a Diogenes with a lamp in the afternoon that you might find a man who creates imaginary thoughts with less expense than your misunderstood uncle. This was a real mania for me since I began working relentlessly. For the last 40 years I never made any attempt that I had not discovered or completed as is the custom. I always complete everything in my head to the smallest detail and all goes well without changes as planned. You are correct that I spent the money because you did not see the difference between Tesla and Trbojevic. Tesla loaned all over large sums and did not get the money back at all; while Trbojevic saved like his dad and saved every dollar will come back with interest except those that you loan to the church which is like last year's snow. Die Kirch (church) (guten magen).

You did not understand the situation with General Motors. They don't pay at all/² a royalty or buy a nonexclusive license; that is why you saved a least a million dollars in fact without overtures. It is easy to get it if the gear is O K. But noto bene.-they will not pay you not a cent if your specifications aren't better than those that you sent me a short while ago. I was very busy and did do everything to satisfy myself according to your conditions you will get a patent of great value.

I do not know what is the clearanceless cutter and would like to read ³ of this invention

As I wrote you before I am afraid that you will not succeed with the first of bronze, because, it will wear away fast. It would be best if it was liquid nitrogen hardened. This is a relatively new cold process which does not cause distortion and dispenses without the necessity of stringent finish.

Not long ago I broke a rib \near/⁴ the heart and for 10 days I was in dreadful pain. Luckily the rib did not hit the kidneys. I will be completely cured shortly.

You don't write about matters back home and that is a good omen.

Wish you the best, your uncle, Nikola 1.)inserted 2) same. 3)same 4)same

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

letterhead-Timken Axle Detroit Co

Detroit, Michigan

My Dead Uncle:

July 13, 1929

I haven't written in a long time due to a lot of work. My steering gear for General Motors looks like it has pass the tests, because, they have decided to go into production beginning October 1 of this year. Now we have completed models for Marquette, Oldsmobile, Oakland and Pontiac and now we are working on Cadillac and LaSalle. I have hope that this will succeed and I will make some money.

I completed basic units at Timken a while ago for the Stutz and this week will be a test for a dynamometer. They already tried to break an axle but could not break it. This is a good omen.

How are you? Did the pain in your ribs go away? About the old country, we write regularly and they ask about you always special my mother,

Your Nephew, Niko

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

New York, N.Y.

Tesla's Nephew

October 4, 1929

Opponents want to get my stocks. Now I am positive that they cannot succeed. That amount has to be paid, Uncle

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

October 4, 1929

Dear Uncle:

I am sorry that they cannot help you for now and I am also in a bad situation. I did not even get any money from General Motors and if these Timken axles do not succeed, I can even lose this job. Besides that my wife is ill and a baby is coming in April. I am myself to blame for all of this, because, I had enough money for myself, but, I loaned out all over the place and cannot get anything back. Here is \$100

Your Nephew, Niko

Translator's Note: Alice Trbojevic gave birth to a son in April 1930. He is William H

Ferbo

Sofija Alagic to Nikola Tesla

Celje, Slovenia, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Cousin (cousins are considered brothers) November 12, 1929

My Only Brother!

I think and hope that I can truly call my brother. Your dear deceased mother with you and your dear sisters were on her lap and with her motherly kindness raised me from one year of age since I lost my mother.

After we went in different directions throughout the world and the older ones in our family passed away, only you, Angelina, Marica and Milka with uncle Toma are still alive, but, we are so far apart that even in despair or difficulty we cannot help each other.

Dear brother, prior to the war everyone lived for himself and lived pretty well. After the war some died and some were killed and some left home and everything is turned around and life had debilitated all and one cannot live with conditions here.

My youngest daughter was married to an Orthodox priest in Slovenia and three years ago he got tuberculosis and passed away and she, poor lady, was left with 5 small children in a strange land. That is how I come to her possibly to help her with my small dowry. Up to now things were OK, but this year, I became ill in August and was in bed two months and the doctor and medicine are expensive and I ran into debt and was weakened. One does not know where to turn. I would like to return to our country (Lika, Croatia)) but I have no funds. Three children are in high school and two in the elementary school and I took the liberty to ask for help so that I can pay some debts and move to our land where there are school while I am still alive, because, my daughter would not be able to go anywhere and it would be a shame. The children are honor students. I have aged 73 years of age and cannot help much.

Dear Nikola I beg you not to let me down and give me at least some little support and that we can leave this strange land and have funds to go back home. We are in Celje between Maribor and Ljubljana. Believe me that I agonized a long time before I made this step to write to you. With the Serbian custom of sisterly love,

Your Sister Sofija Alagic.

Accept a kiss from my daughter and her children.

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Tesla's Nephew

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, NY

October 4, 1929

Dear Nephew,

I had some trivial matters and so many to take care of that I could not write until today
I am still struggling with my money problems.

I am sorry to hear that your immediate situation is getting worse With respect to
General Motors I had predicted to you four months ago. I said that they would not pay
you anything for that patent as it was written. Too bad that you did not inform me sooner
about it. I still have not finished that work on metals so that this time I am not going
into debt for a large sum that is needed for the project to begin.

I hope you be best, Your Uncle, Nikola

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

November 18, 1929

Dear Uncle:

I received your letter November 12 with an article by you in "World Magazine". My
God, you [...] Edison. Too bad this will not help you much in your work, because,
Edison became an American Institution or symbol, like the American flag and whoever
criticizes Edison, he runs into a hornets nest of opposition from every American. It is a
thankless job to criticize Edison in America

I would like to clean up that debt you owe me of \$700 that I gave you as my share
immediately¹. Send me an IOU note so that I have an acknowledgment from you

About the \$2,500 that I gave you last year and tell me truthfully and honestly- 1) Do you
have a contract with Starret Tool Co.? 2) Do you have a patent? 3) Do you have
production? 4) Do these people know I have a 20% interest?

All my things are going slow and that is the reason I ask if you can put them in order or
not. You can pay me when you are in better straits. If it is in order, send me a copy of the
contract and patent. If you don't have either, then, send a note for \$2,500 plus 6%
interest

Back home everything is fine. Mother asks about you. Your nephew, Niko

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

November 20, 1929

Dear Nephew,

I received your letter of the 18th and I gathered that things are bad with you. Do not become pessimistic. Things will surely turn around.

You are wrong about Edison as an American institution. All of the propangda does not worth one iota. My article had a big impression and you are correct it does not help me. /I think/¹ that you are not normal, because, you demand that honestly and openly ask how are things with Starret Tool Co. /0/². I had expressed so much about this that I don't know what else to say [...] preliminary agreement with them and then they were very eager as of now to fabricate my old model and I did not want to agree to this because I found out \later/³ some things are better and cheaper and this new model would have been made quite a while ago and would have received the money right away. However the work would have been done/⁴ in their factory and I watch that because I have already been burned before \this way/⁵ either factory like you with GM Co. About the patents, I did not do anything \neither can I/⁷ until I complete all \because/⁸ that is my big donkey when they mention anything prior to contract signing. About production one cannot mention

In these circumstance \will be/¹² best that I give you an IOU for \$2,500 and the same for that \$700 check that you will find in due time.

As soon as I get the money I will complete what I started. Starret wrote me already twice and I had to promise that/¹³ I would not promise other factories.

I left for you to write the date how you want it, but, it would be better if you put down July 1, 1930 and that would not delay anything

In the hope that it gets better for you

Your Honest Uncle, Nikola

P S. Behrend is very ill. This is a nice man and a true friend. I am afraid that he will not make it.

1)inserted 2)inserted 3)inserted 4)redrawn 5)redrawn 6)instead redrawn 7)inserted 8)redrawn 9)redrawn 10)inserted 11)redrawn 12)instead redrawn 13)inserted

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Sister

Hotel Pennsylvania

Plaski, Lika, Yugoslavia

December 18, 1929

All of us congratulate you on your Name Day, Marica

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Letterhead Timken Axle Co. February 27, 1930

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Uncle:

I have not heard from you in three months and I wonder how are you? My work is very difficult and things are not going well, but with luck I still hold my job at Timken.

My wife is going to have a baby in 2 or 3 weeks.

If it is not difficult for you, can you send some amount of your debt? I am in a difficult position because of these worries, expenses, etc. I ask you to pay whatever you can.

Greetings from , Niko

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Detroit, Michigan

April 22, 1930

Dear Uncle:

You did not answer my last letter I am so sorry for you

My wife gave birth to a son who is healthy and beautiful. 10 lb 10 oz His name is Pavle (Paul). She wanted to name him William (after her father) and I did not allow it, because, we did not ever have a William in our family.

My work is so so and I have a problem for money General Motors is making 1,000 of my steering gears daily (for 3 cars) and I do not get money from this as yet. I now have 5 patent pending for the steering gear. The first two were "allowed. I hope this summer all will be, then, I shall receive some money from GM. I now began 12 experimental pieces for Ford Model A. I will tell you if I succeed. This gear will give a 30° lower swing (55° Vs 41° and will be 500% stronger than the present steering gear. I am still at Timken and don't know how long.

Many Greetings, Niko.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Fiume (Rijeka), Italy

Tesla's Sister

May 5, 19030

Greetings from all of us on St. George's Day, Marica

RADIOGRAM

Marica Tesla to Nikola Tesla

Plaski, Lika, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Sister

December 18, 1930

We are happy with your progress and greet you on your Name Day, Marica

Fanika Tesla to Nikola Tesla

Ruma, Serbia, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Cousin

June 9, 1931

Dear Cousin.

Seeing that you are in good stead and in comfortable circumstances to my relative a great man and name sake I greet you

I am the daughter of your late cousin Mihutin Tesla who is the son of Josip Tesla, Captain, your father's brother and Marija Tesla nee Mandic.

My father Mihutin was a railroad representative in Ruma and married and died in 1914. He left three daughters, two of which married and I the youngest, remained with mother

I am a representative at the Royal Circuit Court in Ruma I try to hold my own with my small salary to support my mother and myself.

I would be very happy if my letter reaches you and understand my plight

Be true and it comforts me to take this opportunity to congratulate you and honored with the name of Tesla

Your Niece, Fanika Tesla

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Detroit, Michigan

July 17, 1931

To Governor Clinton Hotel

Your sister Angelina passed away day before yesterday, Niko

Uros Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

October 16, 1931

Stamped Dr Uros Trbojevic, Attorney-at-Law

I am sending you a picture of my dear mother and your sister Angelina This is her last photograph

My late mother liked you right up to the end and with unusual sisterly love

This love for you was handed down to her children. We, dear uncle, love you. Our love, respect and pride is unlimited.

Accept greeting from all of us and mostly from your true nephew.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Plaski, Lika, Yugoslavia

To Governor Clinton Hotel

I think of you continually wishing you health always and a lot of optimism

Marica hugs you.

Milka Zoric to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Cousin

My Dear and Kind Cousin,

On New Year's Eve people are celebrating of your great jubilee and celebrating with the greatest of enjoyment and I your Cousin want to participate in this your jubilee

I believe, that as your dear Cousin always remembers those very nice days when we were young in Tomingaj, a most comfortable place meeting with all our kinfolk in social harmony

Therefore, accept dear Cousin Nikola my honest sisterly greetings upon your jubilee that the good God prolong your life to help humankind You are the pride of I ika and her people and a hero like a war veteran.

Zagreb, New Year's Eve 1932

Palmotic Street

Your Cousin Milica Zoric nee Mandic

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

To Inventor Nikola Tesla

Wish you the best of health, Sister Marica

Plaski, Lika, Yugoslavia

July 14, 1935

Nikola Tesla to Dragisa Kosanovic

Tesla's Nephew

New York, NY

October 2, 1935

TELEGRAM

Tesla asks if Marica is still alive and would like a reply.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

cable Plaski from Dragisa Kosanovic

October 3, 1935

Mother is fairly healthy and lives in Susak on Istar Street.

Sava Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Susak, Yugoslavia

October 6, 1935

Dear Uncle,

I know how much you worry about mother and now concerned about knowing about her. I now take the liberty to write to you about her.

As you had said once to me about mother and for yourself that large earthquakes have to happen to disturb you. It really is so. The death of our Uncle Sava, whom you liked very much upset mother and she went to Susak in a villa. She is now here two months and it is very beautiful. The home is very comfortable. There is much greenery around it and the room for a park and across the street is the sea with a terrace and from the window a heavenly view of Kvarner Bay, city comfort with all its amenities. Mother always liked the city and the sea and here she feels in her milieu, especially when she is in her own home. Her first wish was to write to you a detailed letter as soon as she came here. Meanwhile she had an accident. She slipped on a rock and broke the radius of her right hand. Now, after five weeks she healed completely and is now beginning to exercise. Because of this, she is not writing and is hardly waiting to write to you.

Everyone of your dispatches were energized with animated anticipation and worry about you. Otherwise she is well. She is full of spirit. She heroically accepts life's attack and she gives all of us strength in battle; an unusual intelligence and alertness. She likes humor in her own element. She works hard physically always and does not want to do otherwise. A real sister of Tesla's. Every word about you is like an elixir for her and then feels that she is contented. The three of us always gather around her and not one had ignored her. We are proud that she is this kind of mother. The home in Plaski is very well repaired. Mother did all of this and even there behind Kapela mountain it is beautiful.

Mother jokes and uses your [..] non fueri in capite-still they tell me that I am impractical and I have two homes.

Uncle's death had shook us up, but, there was no help. For his physical strength he lived a long life. He died at our home in Plaski where his heart had always pointed and received our deepest love that he deserved who was such a noble character. He was bedridden for a few months and died of diabetes of which there is enough in our family.

He died giving benediction to mother and us who were the closest in his life. Your telegram was received 10 days prior to his death and said that Tesla's dispatches had prolonged my life more than those injections.

The situation here with us is normalizing which means so much to our family and it is about seven years since we touched base and I felt honored to be your nephew.

Your telegram to mother was received and no news. Brother Dragisa received a letter from Tosic! Mother will tell you what he said and she will write as soon as she can. Don't worry about her, she is well and please try to write to her.

Mother sends her warmest greetings and kiss and says that when you see this letter - thank God that this one doesn't reply often.

With Respect and Greetings,

Yours Truly, Nephew, Sava Kosnaovic

Translator's Notes

Susak is a city on the Italian border next to Rijeka (Fiume) in Yugoslavia.

Dr. Sava Kosanovic, Marica's son, was the leader of the Serbian Democratic Party in Croatia prior to WW II. He was a member of the Royal government in Exile in London and the first post WW II Yugoslav ambassador to the U.S.

Charlotte Muzar, his secretary in the U.S. is a Board member of the Tesla Memorial Society, Inc. She brought Tesla's ashes to Belgrade where they are in the Tesla Museum today. Charlotte also founded the secretarial school there after the war.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Susak, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Sister

October 23, 1935

To: Hotel New Yorker, N.Y.

It is excellent her. Hand is healed, Marica

WESTERN UNION

Nikola Tesla to Marica Kosanovic

New York

Tesla's Sister

October 24, 1935

To: Marica Kosanovic, Susak Istar St., Yugoslavia

I send brotherly greetings happily. Nikola Tesla

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Susak, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Sister

January 6, 1936

With sisterly love I greet you on the New Year and your Name Day. Sister Marica

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikola Tesla to Marica Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Sister

May 25, 1936

Went to a great dedication in Belgrade and I represented you. Ljubisa greets you, Sister

Marica

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikla Tesla to Marica Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Sister

June 1, 1936

Never a better representative and you brother thanks you Nikola

COMMERCIAL CABLEGRAM

Marica Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Susak, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Sister

September 29, 1936

I am completely cured with my tuberculosis and further my great brother my 50 year battle and honor to Dr. Boksan. Will write more, Love, Marica

COMMERCIAL CABLEGRAM

Nikola Tesla to Marica Kosanovic

New York, N.Y.

Tesla's Sister

October 29, 1936

Sent to Susak, Yugoslavia

Representing me was too much for you. I am pleased to hear that you are well again. Take care of yourself. I am very happy of a relative who helped me in a difficult struggle that the country and the government survive. Love you brother Nikola

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

September 10, 1937

Dear Uncle:

I am giving you sad and sorrowful news that our older son Jackie 13 years of age fell last Saturday from a high tree and broke his neck and died on the spot. This crushed Alice and me so much that it is difficult to write about it. We gave him a very beautiful burial last Tuesday [.] He had two requiem services, one in Serbain and one in Episcopalian. The whole procession was full of flowers from strangers whom we did not even know and a Boy Scout troop were the pall bearers. I have now somewhat overcome it, but, my wife is completely shattered and throws up every day ten times.

How are you? Please write at least a few words. They write from home that in Yugoslavia people are saying that you may receive the Nobel Award this year. May God help you.

I was working recently on a new type of tooth wheel, i.e. a combination of spiral level gear and globoid worm gear and made a few. It looks very good and can back lash successfully.

At home all are well and they are in great fear of a war. Nephew, Niko

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Dear Uncle:

Detroit Michigan

October 4, 1937

I wrote you two weeks ago about the catastrophe that had happened to us about our Jackie falling from a tree and he died. I don't know if you received that letter. We moved to a new address: 1530 Edison Ave. This home is in a very beautiful neighborhood. It has 10 rooms; 5 bedrooms, air conditioning and has enough space. There are two radios, a good car, etc.

When do you intend to move with us and live in peace and satisfaction in your older days. Alice and I hold you in deep respect and would like to comfort you. Think about it and let us know.

My things are not going so well, but however, I think that shortly I will break out of this lethargy and work again.

Hug you, Your Nephew, Niko

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Dear Uncle:

Detroit, Michigan

1936

Please accept the sad news that my aunt and your sister Marica passed away. Please accept my honest condolences. We see now that one by one we are gone; her three sons and one not married. This is how a great family tree will pass away.

Why don't you reply ever with a word or two? How are you? They write from home and ask about you and I cannot say anything. It is difficult enough for me here, but, I hope to swim out of it. My stomach always bothers me. Please answer with a few words.

Your Nephew, Niko

WESTERN UNION MESSAGE

Nikola Tesla to Nikola Trbojevic

New York, N Y

Tesla's Nephew

no date

I do not need your help. When I was in most dire straits you did not help. I cannot forget that you denigrated my integrity. I had two wishes; one, after my death that you get my bust by Ivan Mestorvic and that you write a book about wheels. Mestorvic gladly agreed, but, Detroit would die before you write a book. You have crazy luck of that your uncle. I know that outstanding scientists who speak all of the major languages and competent technicians, a doctor of literature can be your secretary and co-worker. One must gather all the sources that you would do at this book stores interpret it technically and that the first book be in English and the Tesla institute could complete your recommendations and we anticipate that you become a useful Serb and write to me soon. Don't worry about my illness; I still am working. Uncle Nikola

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

November 16, 1936

Dear Uncle:

Your telegram was received and thank you. Concerning the book and wheels, I would for now put off and am now completing and completed three new things that will help me financially. they are, 1) Front Wheel Drive (also Rear Wheel if the engine is in the rear), I do not use the conventional constant velocity universal joint which is expensive, but a special constructed oscillating bearing pivoted right in the axle. I will send you blue prints as soon as I have some good one. A basic patent of this idea was allowed
2) Steering gear/ 3) Hour glass worm for rear axles.

If this succeeds then I will be able to help you. Uncle Petar the judge is gravely ill. All at home are well but in great fear of a war.

Many greetings, Nephew Niko.

P S What kind of characteristic you mention? All of mine are from 'hand to head'

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Nephew

Detroit Michigan

July 14, 1939

Dear Uncle:

I heard that you are ill. How are you? Would you like to move to Detroit? Let me know how you are.

My work was slow up to now, but, I just completed a good "universal joint" and "front wheel drive". I think that I will sell this patent by this summer.

Your nephew, Niko.

Nikola Trbojevic to Mgr. Hotel New Yorker

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

August 25, 1939

Hotel New Yorker written in English

Attention the Manager, NY

Regarding Mr. Nikola Tesla who resides in your hotel, please notify me in case it would be necessary for me to go there to see him.

I am Mr. Tesla's nearest relative in this country, his nephew, and I am receiving letters daily from my sisters in Yugoslavia telling me that Mr. Tesla is seriously ill according to the rumors and notices which appeared in Yugoslav news print.

I wrote to Mr. Tesla some time ago, but, he did not answer. Please find out from him if I could be of any help.

Yours Very Truly,

Nikola Trbojevic

Hotel New Yorker, Mgr. to Nikola Trbojevic

New York, NY

Dear Mr. Tesla,

We received the enclosed letter from Mr. Nikola Trbojevic, who states he is your nephew.

We are sending this letter to you so you may take whatever action you deem necessary desirable.

With Respect, we remain, Cordially Yours, Leo A. Molony

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

July 14, 1939

Dear Uncle:

I heard that you are ill. How are you? Would you like to move to Detroit? Let me know how you are.

My work was slow up to now but, I just completed a good "universal joint" and "front wheel drive". I think that I will sell this patent by this summer.

Your nephew, Niko.

Nikola Trbojevic to Mgr. Hotel New Yorker

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

August 25, 1939

Hotel New Yorker

Attention the Manager, NY

Regarding Mr. Nikola Tesla who resides in your hotel, please notify me in case it would be necessary for me to go there to see him.

I am Mr. Tesla's nearest relative in this country, his nephew, and I am receiving letters daily from my sisters in Yugoslavia telling me that Mr Tesla is seriously ill according to the rumors and notices which appeared in Yugoslav news print.

I wrote to Mr. Tesla some time ago, but, he did not answer. Please find out from him if I could be of any help.

Yours Very Truly,

Nikola Trbojevich

Mara Mucovic to Nikola Tesla

Tesla's Great Niece

My Dear Grandfather,

Sarajevo, Yugoslavia

July 29, 1939

Think about why I am writing and I would have written if it was up to me a long time ago I felt that I would be an intruder if I wrote to you as an orphan of a priest

Today, since I have married with a husband in good standing, I can write to you I am the daughter of the late Grina and the late Very Rev Petar Lalic. You recognize her as an only child of your late sister and my grandmother Milka The late grandmother Milka lived with my mother and father where my father was a parish priest in Pazanica and now all of the three may God say their souls are deceased

I have one brother Nikola and he received his name from my grandmother, your sister the late Milka as a reminder of you the only brother! My brother received a Ph D Philosophy and suffered without parents and finally became employed as a journalist in the Zagreb Press Bureau. This is not the best of jobs for his intelligence

I married an appellate Judge Simo Mucovic who was born in Trebinje, Herecegovina and am happily married, because , my husband is good and is gifted as is my brother. He should be President of the Judicial Court for his ability and years of service and not what he is today.

You know what people say, "Give birth to me mother and throw me in the water so that I can swim out of it

As I look behind me, I say, Your Dear God gave us what we already have
I think of you and kiss your hand, Mara
my address is, Mara Mucovic,

Sarajevo

Zrinskog-Cikma 4/21

Yugoslavia, Europe

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla
Tesla's Nephew

Detroit, Michigan
August 20, 1940

Dear Uncle:

Here, now my luck is turned for the better since I received a good contract from Spicer Mfg. Co in Toledo, Ohio. I shall work (and an agreement) on two of my inventions which I think are good and will have a significant input in the construction of automobile trucks, gyroscopes, etc. The first is the constant velocity universal joint which contains 4 pieces, two are screws. The other is a new type of hypoid gear that will be cut at Fellows Gear Shaper. When there is progress my stomach reacts favorably or some other catastrophic hits I will tell you about it.

I had a lot of suffering until I had these two problems solved. About the universal joint I worked six years and tried all possible (like Edison) things until I saw clearly the truth.

How are you? How is your health? I am very concerned about the war and our kintolk at home who are ins serious danger.

Please write from time to time. I will have this office for a time until I see how things go. The (Spicer) pay me very well and have a possibility of good royalties.

Your nephew hugs you, Niko

MACKAY RADIO

Sava Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla
Tesla's Nephew

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
December 18, 1940

I congratulate you on your Name Day dear uncle. Look--our country is threatened on all sides and stops development and progress. Sava Kosanovic

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikola Tesla to Sava Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

March 1, 1941

I thank Dr. Macek and you for happy news. It is important that you know the following: I developed a new title of eight years using applications from 50 of my patents of which one third are not applied. In the system there are no electrons. Energy goes into the same direction without any distribution and the same on all sides of distance. It contains neutrons. The air is equal to a diameter of hydrogen. It can destroy the largest ships afloat. There is unlimited distance of travel. The same is for airplanes.

One will need nine stations; for Serbia; three for Croatia and two for Slovenia and everyone needs 200 KW which can defend our dear homeland against any type of attack.

The contents of one bomb can be exploded in the air. I add that in the station one must have a small generator or battery of 30 volts for activation.

Express my deepest respect to Dr. Macek and accept the warmest greetings and thanks.

Your uncle, Nikola Tesla

RADIOGRAM RCA COMMUNICATIONS

Sava Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Tesla's Nephew

March 1, 1941

I thank you very much for your telegram. As soon as I do the formalities I warmly greet you. Nephew, Sava Kosanovic

Translator's Note: Tesla was so serious about defending democracy that he tried to utilize his mind to find weapons that could defend Yugoslavia. This is two years prior to his death.

Dr. Macek was President of the Croatian Peasant Party at the time and a member of the Government.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikola Tesla to Sava Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

March 4, 1941

As though I am poor with words I still didn't explain it enough what would be necessary to increase up to twelve stations: eight in Croatia, each of the same construction like at Wardencliff and only 20 meters high-a ball five meters in diameter-the station would be using diesel oil for energy with mechanical action-my air turbines, steam powered, electrically or other manners of transforming into electrical alternating current with sixty billion volts pressure without danger. I am waiting for Governor Subasic to select one station on top of Mt. Lovcen¹. There will not be any light, electrical energy will deliver particles through space with the speed of 118,837,370,000 centimeters per second. This is 394,579 the speed of light. As I said about airplanes it can be used for tanks, trucks, automobiles and various machines in factories, wheels with hydroelectrical and unlimited other machines. The particles can be larger than that of the diameter of an Hydrogen atom with metals of all kinds of materials and sent to all distances and good results in war and bring about peace. Particles are practical with neutrons, because, they are 3,723 times lighter than electricity or electrons that cannot penetrate space for great distances. In my attempts with 20 effective million volts, electrons carried 40 times more electricity than normally and penetrated two meters in depth and terrible damage in a moment each I have to finish because that I give you a fresh view.

Warm Greetings. I remain your uncle.

Nikola

1.) Mt. Lovcen is the highest mountain in Montenegro. One can see all of Montenegro from here. Bishop Njegos, poet, prince, bishop is buried on this mountain top. He wrote the greatest epic poem in iambic decameter in the Serbian language, Mountain Wreath- an ode to liberty.

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla
Tesla's Nephew

Toledo, Ohio

June 16, 1941

Letterhead: Nikola Trbojevic

Mechanical Engineer

4100 Bennett Road

Toledo, Ohio Spicer Eng. Co.

Dear Uncle

Your telegram of last Saturday was received this morning (Monday). We do not work Sunday's. I go here with my real name and not Terbo. I am surprised about your article that you are planning for Srbobran. You are too late for this because our poor Yugoslavia is no more. Our Lika and Dalmatia are now under Italy. It is now the best to keep quiet and bear it.

I have been very fortunate with my invention, because I received "interference" at the Patent Office and don't know that it is and will not know for months. The wife's operation was not too successful and now she has complications.

I am sending you a check for \$50,000 that is all I can put together. What are your difficulties? Did you lose your income?

I still have two more inventions besides this universal joint. Will see you.
Your Niko

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikola Tesla to Sava Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

July 15, 1941

To Capetown, South Africa Yugoslav Minister

My health cannot be better. I eat like a horse rider. I worked on some new inventions for our country that can achieve results. Accept my warm greetings, Nikola.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Nikola Tesla to Sava Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

no date

I owe some engineers \$800. Can you send this amount to pay them? I am working successfully but natural laws one cannot avoid Long live his highness Peer II and his highness Prince Paul and our Yugoslavia Warm greetings, Uncle Nikola Tesla

Sava Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla
Tesla's Nephew

New York, NY
November 20, 1941

Letterhead, Hotel New Yorker

Dear Respectful Uncle

I am writing with much trepidation. You said on the telephone that you read what I had said. If it is that which "Srbobran prints-then naturally a wrong picture was given

That which "Srbobran" printed was the most elemental non intelligent and uninformed paper You had in life experienced that more than once you were hurt and maligned I beg of you that you read my interview that I had given in Pittsburgh.

This is how "Srbobran" writes now not only King Peter and Simovic Government of which I am a member, but also, absolute interest of Yugoslavia, Roosevelt's politics in Russia The so-called document which was announced has catastrophic tendencies and intentions to justify Nedic in Belgrade who is supposed to defend the Serbs from Croatia- while at the same time at Hitler's command, murdering Serbs from Serbia proper. In today's "Time" magazine there are horrific numbers that they do not even care for those who suffer.

There is no truth and cannot be the truth that Pavelic and the Croatians are the same, if it was so there would not be a Yugoslavia Traitors are everywhere, there are some among the Serbs, one should not generalize That is why Pavelic murdered the best among the Croats! Macek's life is in constant danger, they don't kill him only because they are afraid of a great reaction Besides this, the Serbs must be the bearers of unity for the Balkan Peninsula

That group around "Srbobran" of quasi-intelligent people take a single position from their side It is a sin that they unconsciously help Hitler and Mussolini. They should help the government. Your name is most respected by all and in the US. It should not be used for evil Your Nephew Sava Kosanovic

Nikola Tesla to Sava Kosanovic

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

December 28, 1941

I have discovered not long ago a new main transmission of unlimited power for the complete defense of our dear homeland. This force that I practically showed will give Yugoslavia unusual power, because she will be able to destroy all gun power, etc. I will explain everything through my representative. I have worked out a means for this difficult job and please send me by telegraph \$500 at least to Hotel New Yorker. I am very happy that I can help our homeland.

Greetings from you uncle, Nikola Tesla

Sava Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew

April 2, 1942

Dear Uncle,

I beg of you kindly to send this telegram

Bad people in Pittsburgh are using your name evilly and together with the Bishop and Simo Vrbnich announced you as an honorable president of Serbian National Defense, who proposed as an objective, war against Yugoslavia, against the Croats, against the Government in London, and I cannot tell you what they say about me.

The Bishop and Vrbnich alone have refused to accept him. With this it would be more uncomfortable if you also don't do that.

I respect you and greet you, your nephew, Sava Kosanovic

Sava Kosanovic to Nikola Tesla

New York, NY

Tesla's Nephew Minister of State

April 26, 1942

Most Respectful Uncle

I was in Washington, DC yesterday and could not answer immediately!

I ask you please to sign your fine name so that we can publish it with your signature.

I ask you to send it down to the information desk of your hotel addressed to my name. I

shall come myself to pick it up.

Your Nephew, Sava N. Kosanovic

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better then they used to be only five years ago. On the other hand I have a fair chance with my new gear hob that is going to cut down the tool cost quite considerably.

So, you will hear from me again. How are you and how are your projects moving?
With Kindest Regards,

Sincerely,

Nikola

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Detroit, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

April 29 no year

Dear Uncle

I cannot understand why all of my letters at least even one was not answered!

My job is going badly. I have so many patents, but, all are very thin.

I met with A H. Starret from Athol, Massachussetts. They ask about you and wonder if you completed that tachometer or abandoned it. They say if you have any data that they would accept it.

I don't hear much from the old country. There must be a severe depression there.

Write at least a few words. I am so afraid why you are so quiet.
Greetings, Niko

Nikola Trbojevic to Nikola Tesla

Hyde Park, Michigan

Tesla's Nephew

no date

My Dear Uncle,

I just now received your dear letter which I am replying immediately. I am sorry that you are in such dire straits. I understand fully what that is from my own experiences.

My wife and child are well and things are about the same for now. At GM I failed with my steering gear, because, it fell apart after 8,000 miles and while I expected 100,000 miles. We shall try again with harder steel and more exact measurements. I am afraid, will let you know how it comes out.

As to oil pumping action, this is the situation-¹ in worm of actual contact gear the surface stress is up to 50,000 lbs per square inch, no amount of artificial oil in position under such high pressure area. However, the adhesion of the oil film to the bronze will stand up for a short while, i.e. for an instant. Thus, it is desirable (this is my own theory) to move the

bronze rapidly relative to the loaded area. This explains why the worm gear has a higher efficiency at high speeds than at low speeds. Now, to my new worm gear I have a bronze surface 8 1/2 inches long sliding through the loaded area per tooth, whereas a similar wire present worm has only 2 inches of bronze. Thus, the actual bronze velocity relative to the load is 400% higher for the same R.P.M which ought to give me a higher efficiency unless I am badly mistaken. If this works out I have an idea for a new kind of bronze [] bearing which ought to be able to compete favorably with the present ball and roller (antifriction) bearings.

Dr. Radosavljevich wrote to me and proposed a Serb, Dr. Vuckovich, but, I don't have time even for myself and less for others.

I hug and kiss you. Wish you luck, Your Niko

END OF CORRESPONDENCE

1) After this the letter was written originally in English.

Translator's Note: Dr. Paul Radosavljevich was older than Nikola Tesla. He was his friend along with Dr. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University. Dr. Radosavljevich was an ordained priest in the Orthodox church who was expelled from his native Vojvodina which was under Austrian control. It was for political activities fighting for Vojvodina to be part of Serbia.

He was the first of Serbian intellectuals in the US who taught at an American university. He taught at New York University..

NIKOLA TESLA CORRESPONDENCE *BINDER 3*
Xerographic prints from microfilm.
Columbia University Microfilm Reel #1
(concluded) and Reel # 2.
Mss, Box # III (beginning & middle)



Columbia University Library Special Collections
Microfilm Reels of Nikola Tesla Collection (as of 1988)

<u>Reel #</u>	<u>Master Neg. #</u>	<u>Box #</u>
1	3840	I II III (beginning)
2	3841	III (middle)
3	3841/3842	III (end) IV V VI

Ms. box III (beginning)

PS# 83-0517

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFILM TARGET

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3840

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - Copy of existing catalog record.

TESLA, Nikola, 1856-1943
Correspondence, manuscripts, documents, photographs and printed material,
1894 - 1936.

BOX I Cataloged correspondence: Nikola Tesla to Robert U. Johnson and
family, 1894-1900 and n.d.

BOX II
Nikola Tesla to Robert U. Johnson and
family, 1901-1936; miscellaneous correspondence

BOX III Uncataloged materials: photographs, clippings, memorabilia, printed

BOX IV Cataloged correspondence: Letters to Nikola Tesla and George Scherff;
Nikola Tesla to George Scherff, 1900- 8 July 1905.

BOX V
Nikola Tesla to George Scherff, 10 July 1905-
1930.

BOX VI Cataloged manuscripts and documents; uncataloged printed material
and photographs.

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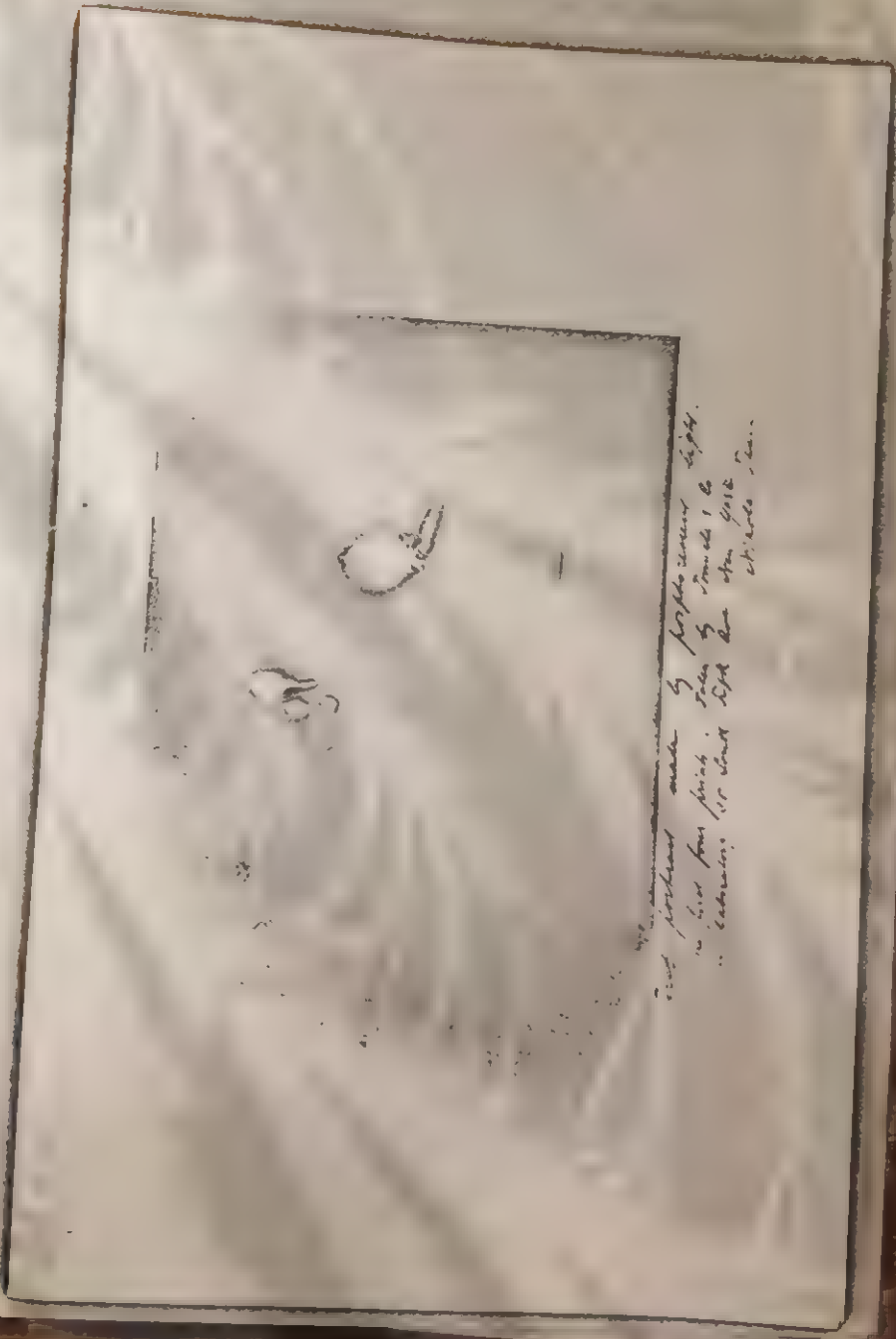
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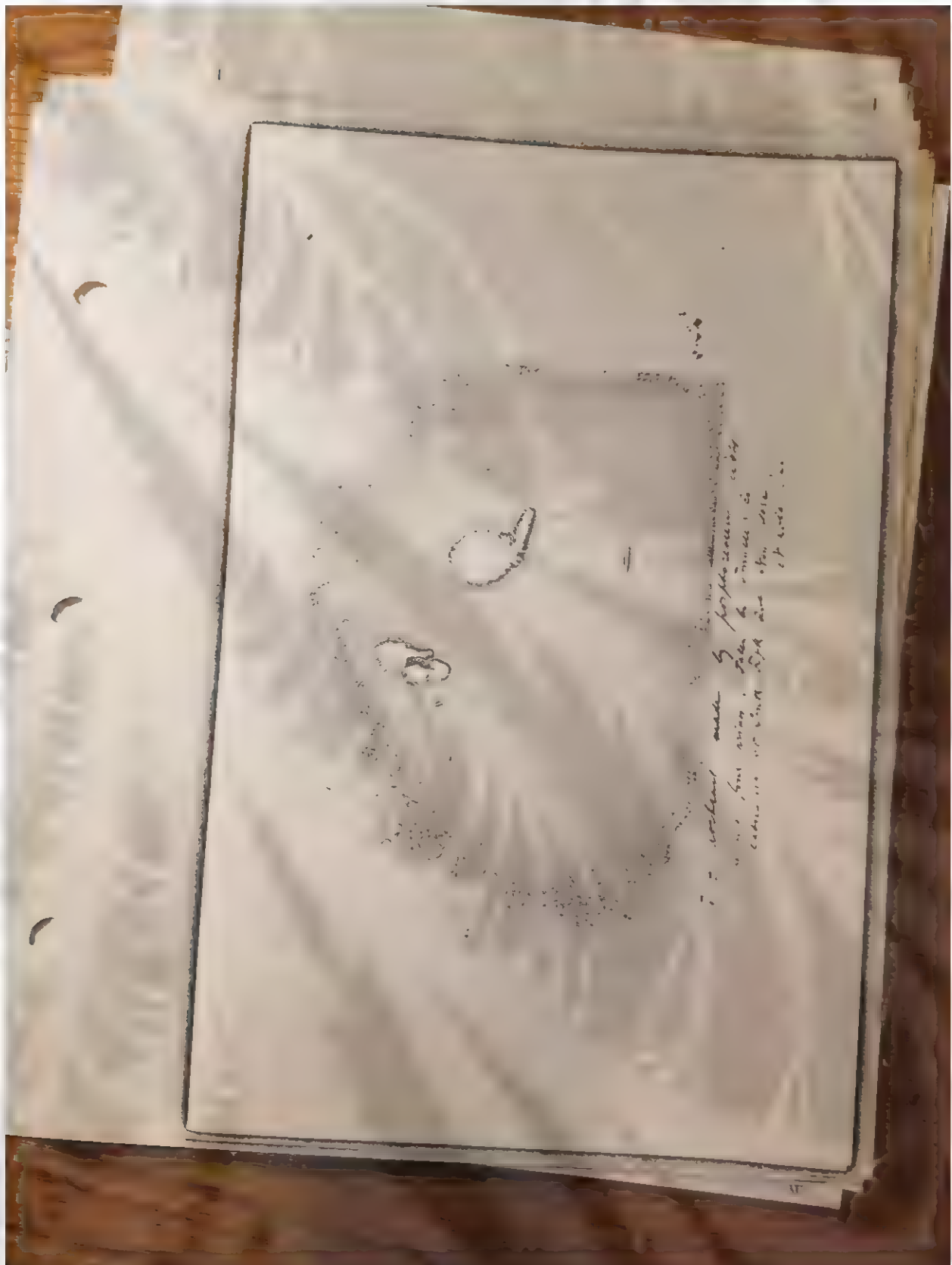
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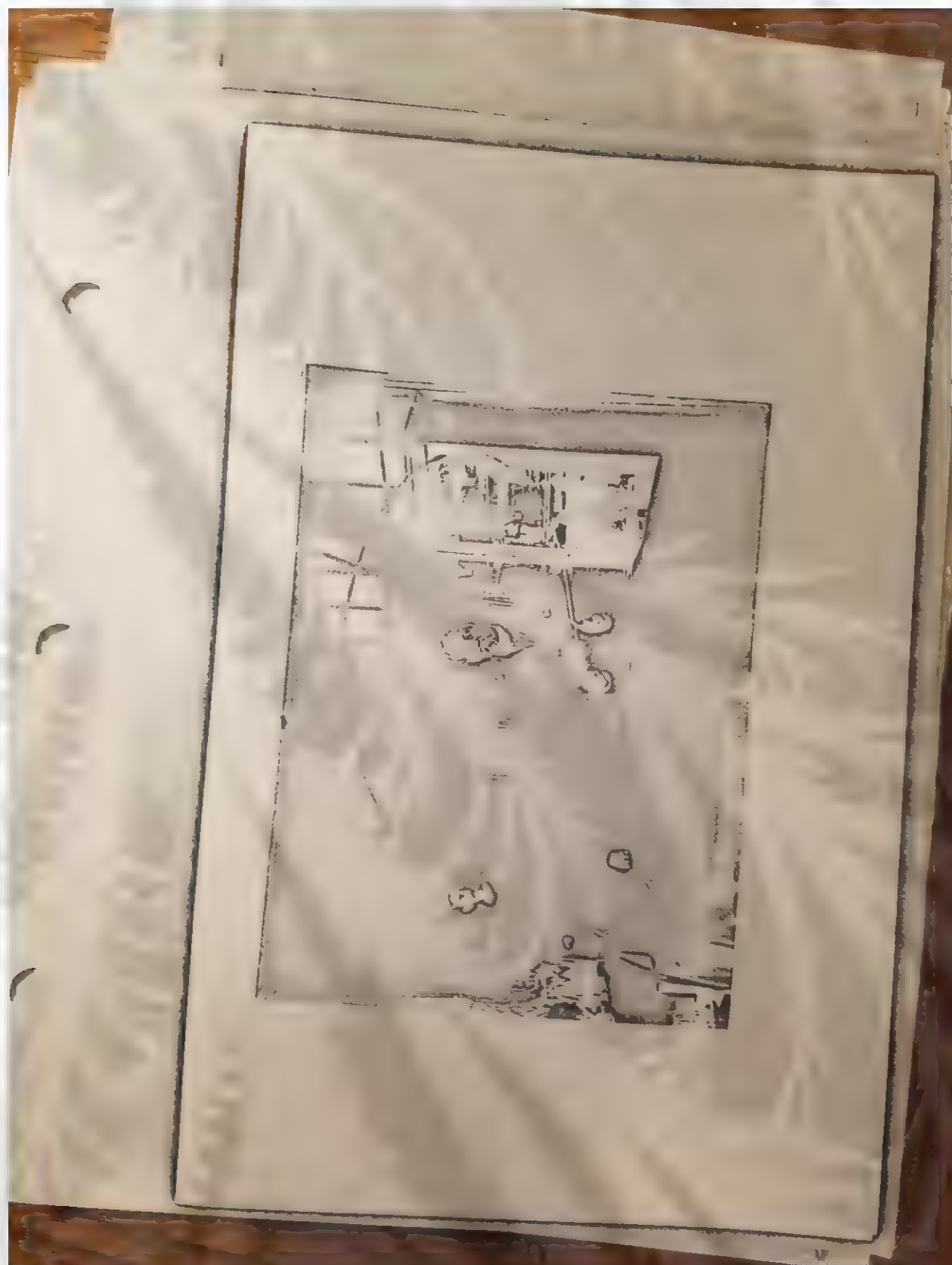
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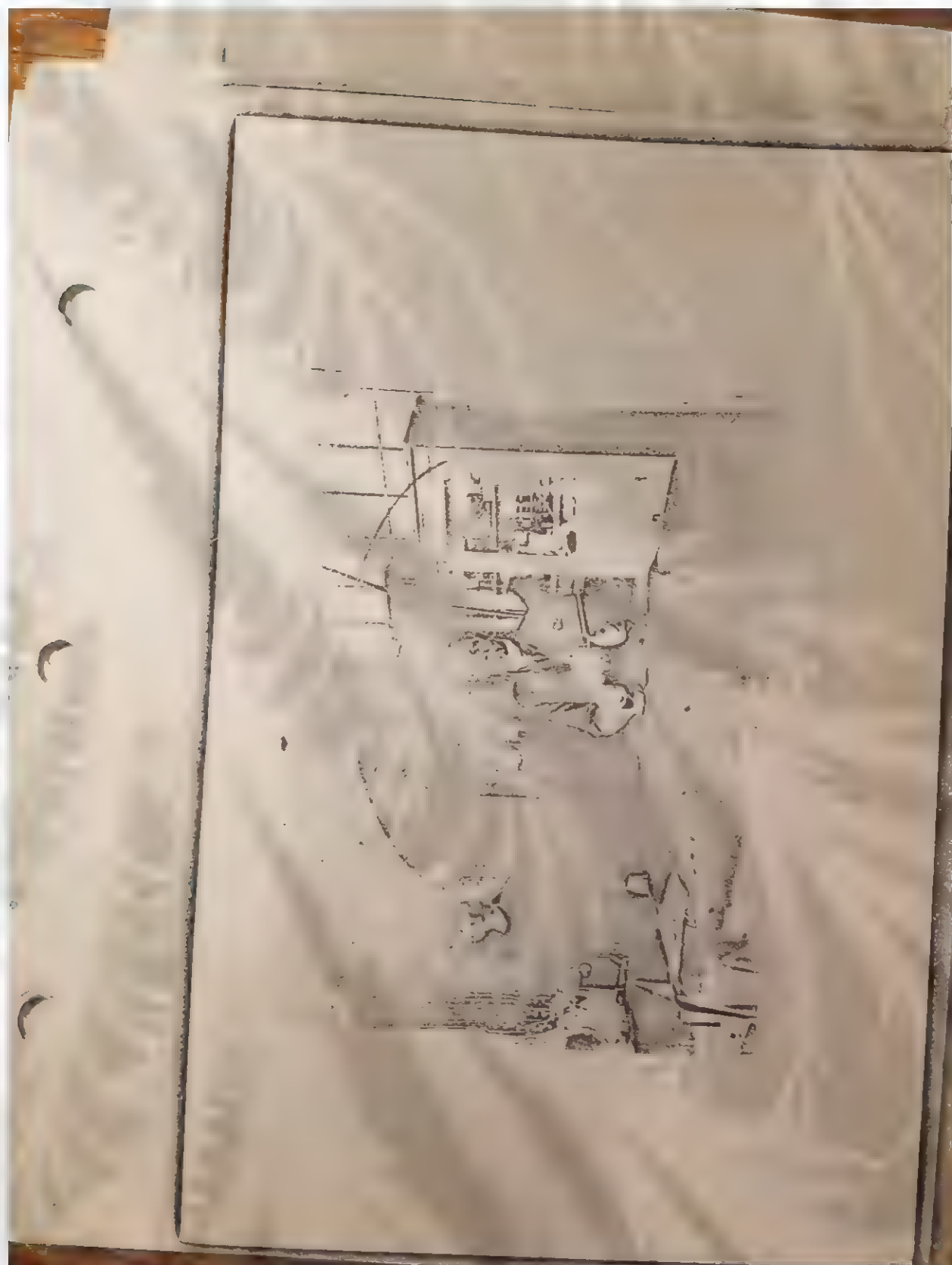
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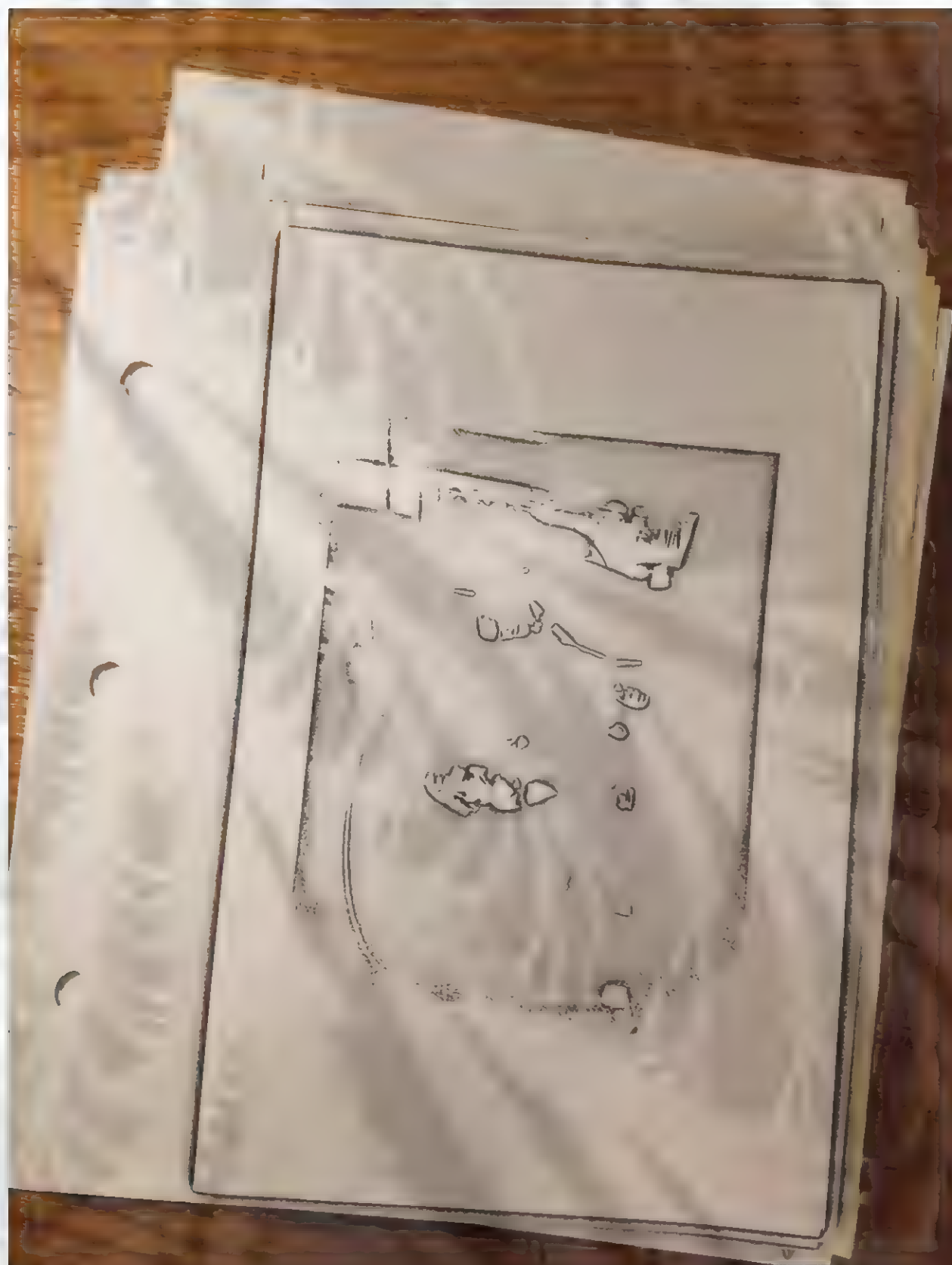


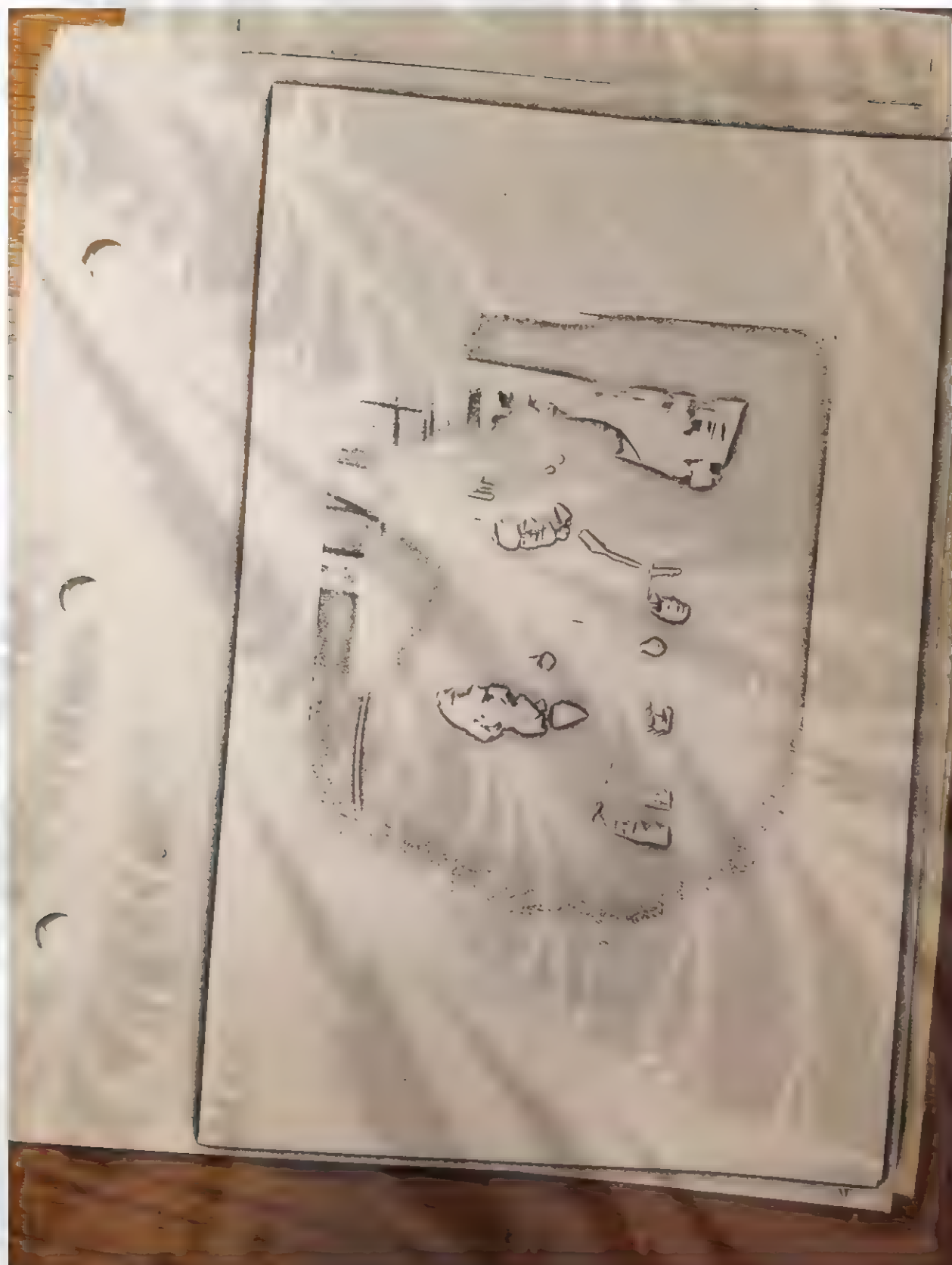
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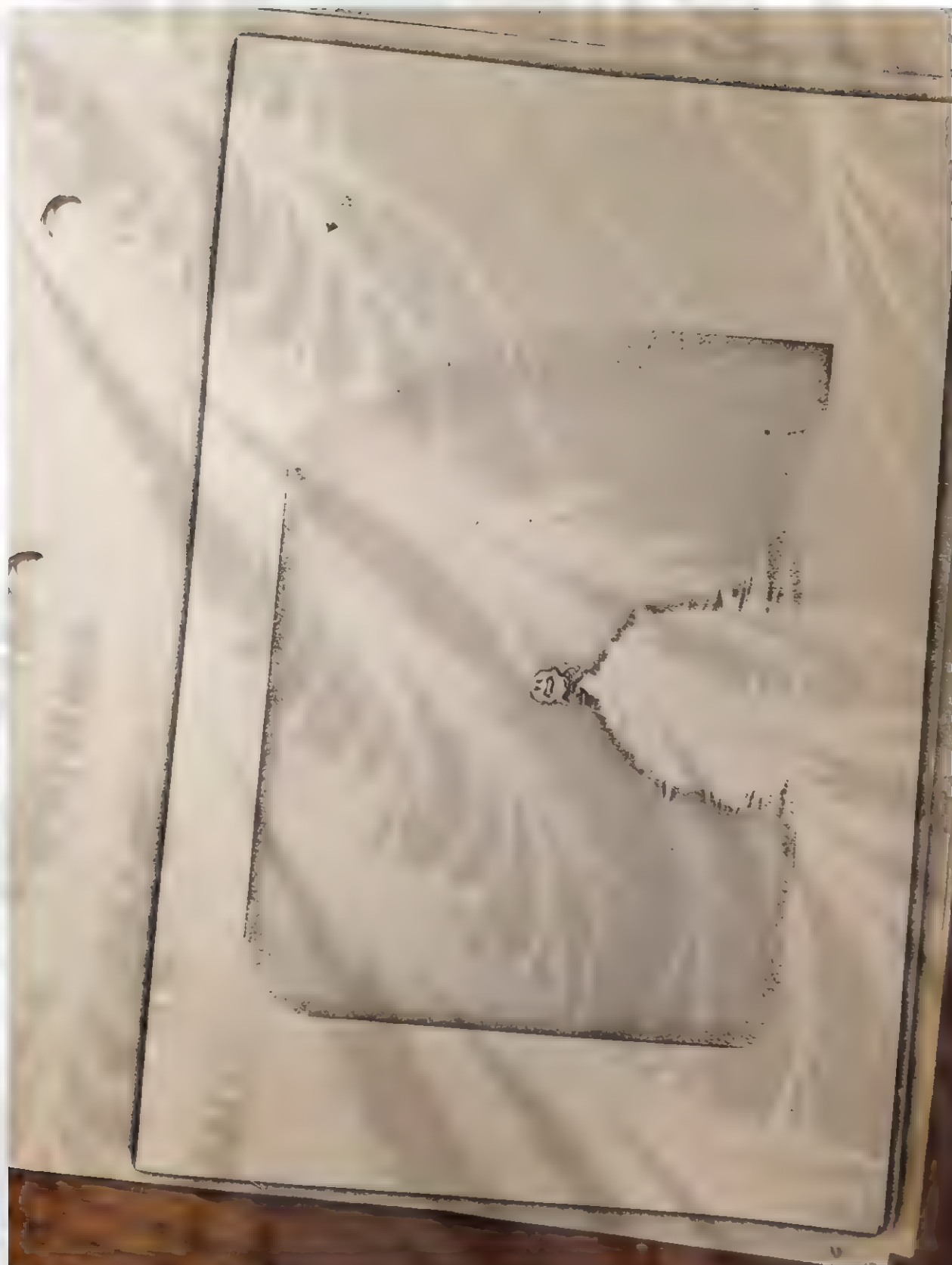


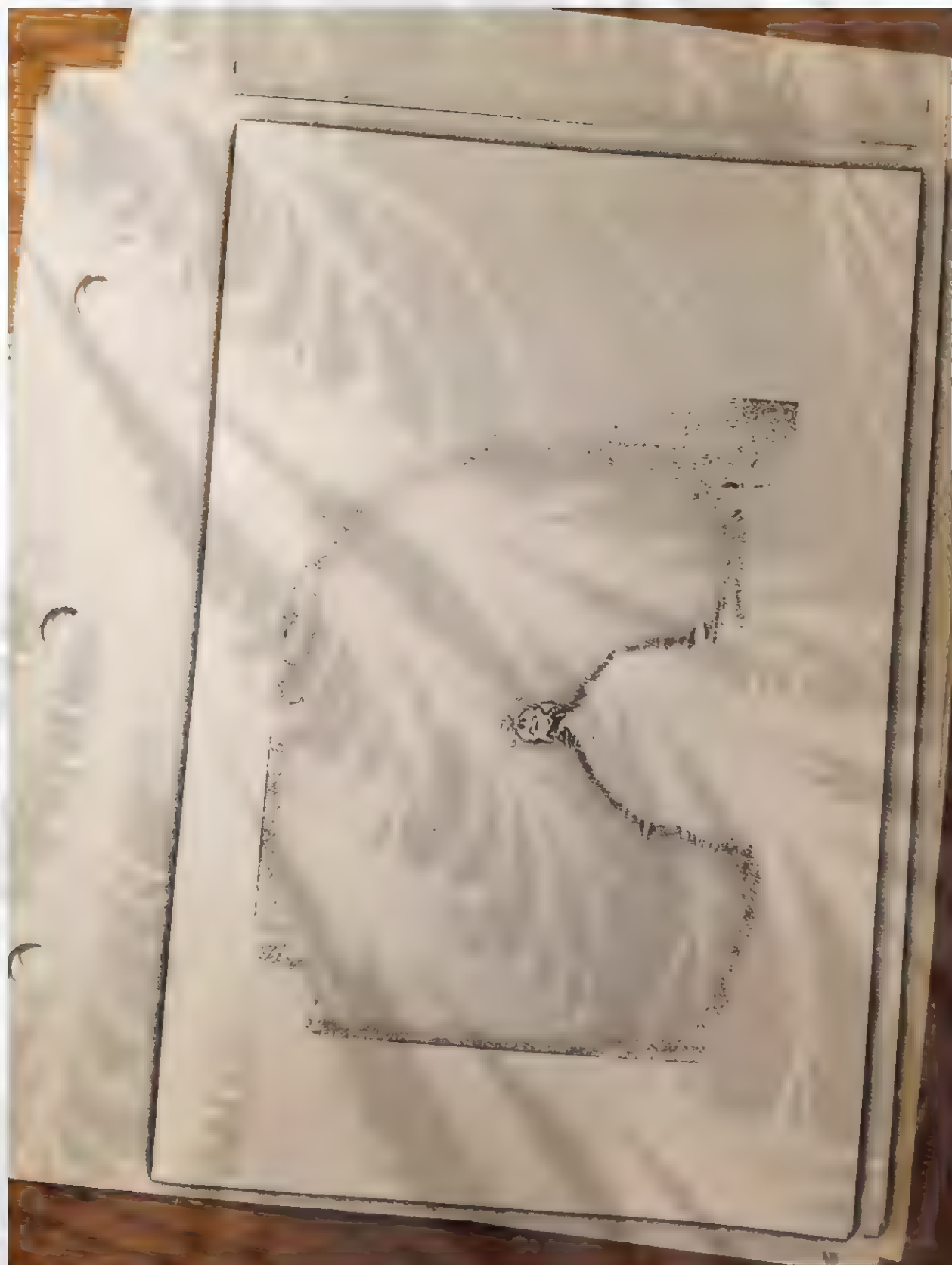














DEATH MASK
OF
NIKOLA TESLA
1856

EQUIPMENTS FOR

NIKOLA TESLA.

Born at Smiljan, Servia, 1857.

Nikola Tesla is a remarkable inventor and electrician who came into the employ of Mr. Edison in 1882. He was the son of a Greek Church priest. Completing a public school course, he attended Karlstadt Real Schule, graduating in 1873. His liking for mechanics and science caused him, in spite of parental objections, to devote himself to experiments in physics and electricity. Allowed to continue his studies at the polytechnic school at Gratz, he completed them, studying languages later at Prague and Budapest. After being an assistant in the government telegraphic engineering department, he was employed by a Parisian lighting company, and the next year (1882) came to the employ of Mr. Edison in the United States.

Severing a pleasant connection with Mr. Edison, he developed the rotating magnetic field motor, and systems of polyphase current distribution, improved the efficiency of the induction coil, and experimented the new field opened up by himself of high frequency phenomena, also wireless distribution of lighting and power, and economical vacuum tube lighting.

His late work has been on syntonistic wireless telegraphy.

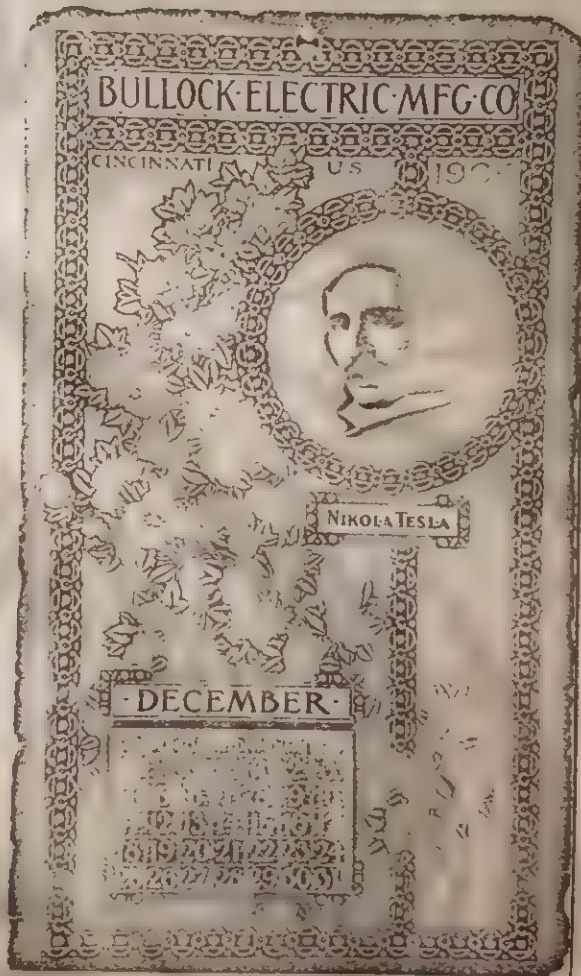
Mr. Tesla has been astonishingly productive of new lines of scientific investigation, and for this reason has few competent critics.

In stature he is a tall, sparely built man, having the modest bearing of a student. A slight German accent clings to his excellent English. He is unmarried and has lived a quiet life in New York City, though of late an extensive laboratory and wireless telegraph station has been built by him on the Jersey Coast. It is interesting to know that his only authorized statements since 1893 have appeared in the technical press and the Century Magazine.

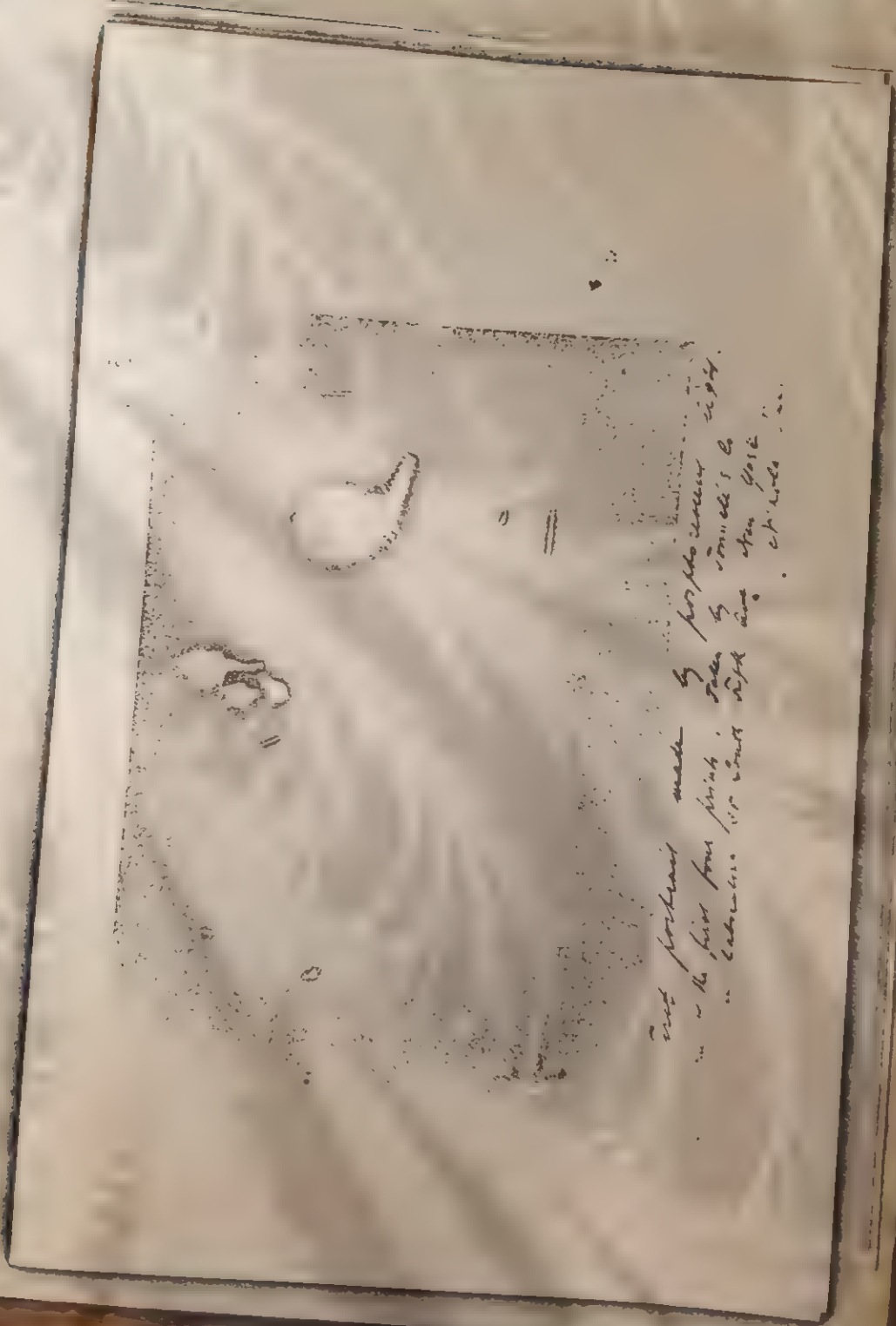
In 1903 there is probably more than \$40,000,000.00 invested in Tesla machines and apparatus.

— and his son —
BULLOCKELECTRICMFG

ELECTRIC HIGH POWER AND RAILWAY CURRENTS







First portrait made by photographing with
the first four prints. Taken by Combs & Co.
"Cabrera" 100 East 17th Ave. New York
City, N.Y.

First, perhaps made by perfoliate
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the bottom of the first and the last
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And persons made a list of them
Taken by T. Smith & Co. in 1850





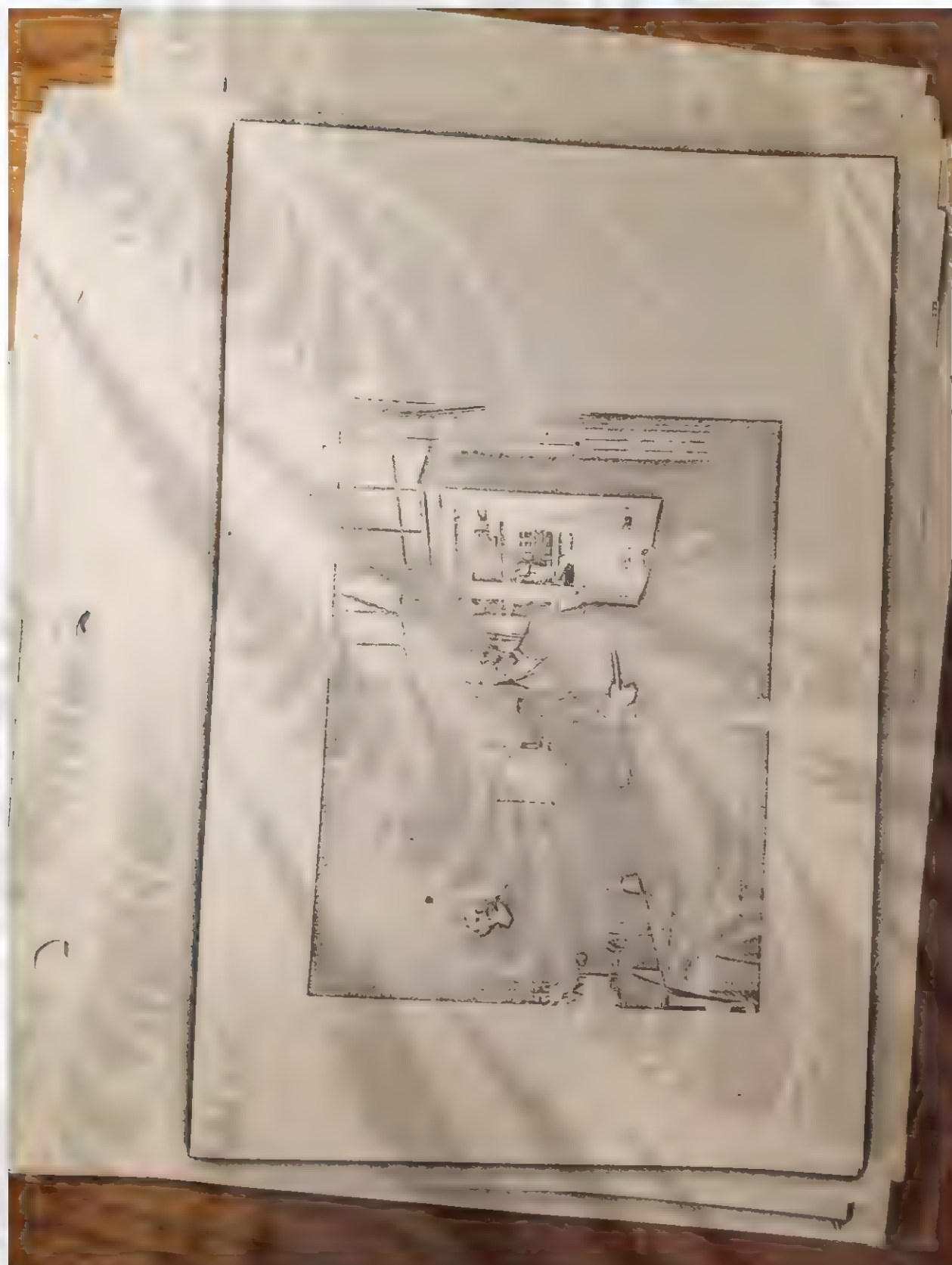
1870-1871

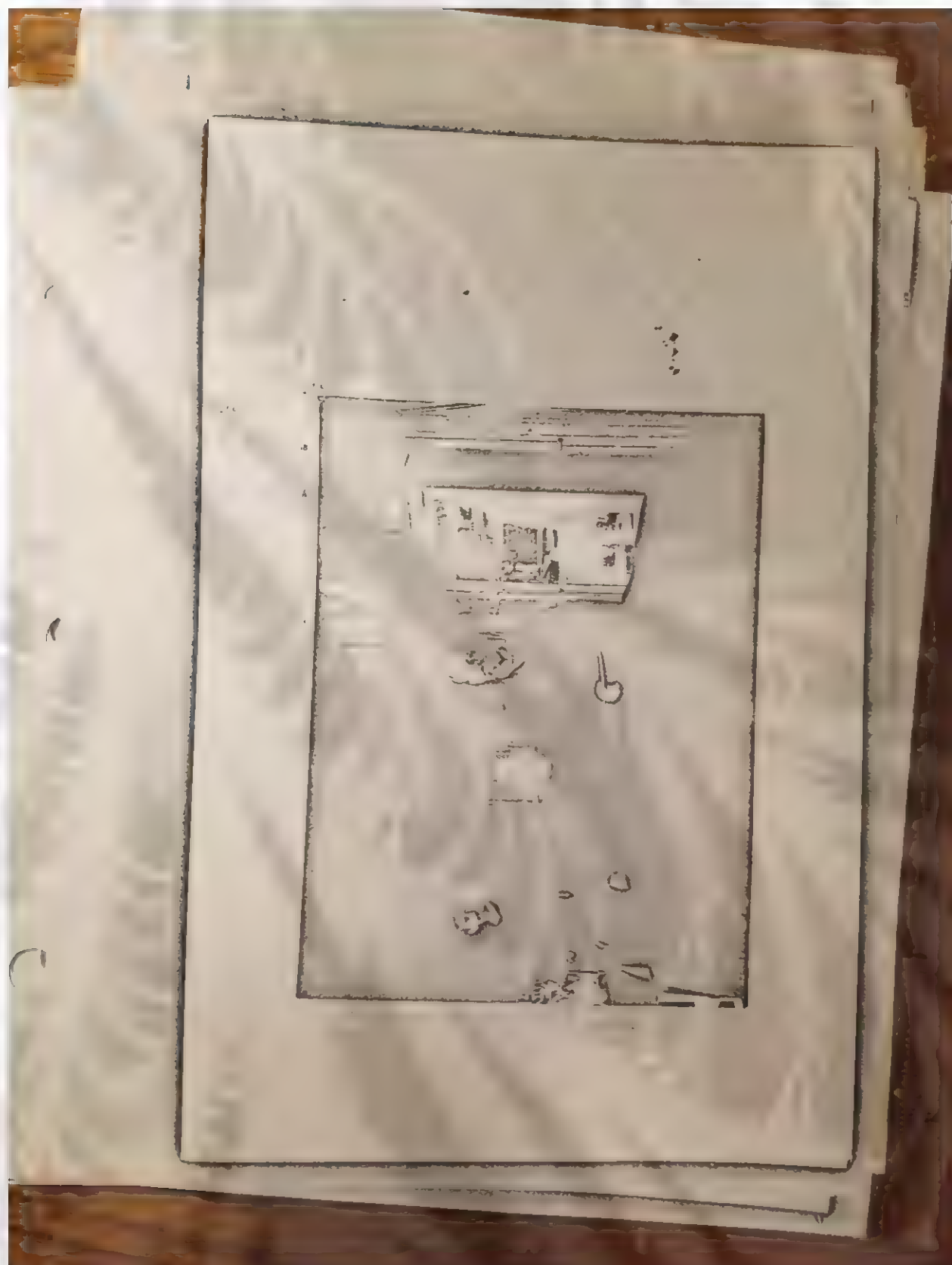
1871-1872

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Report of the Board of
Religious Education
for 1949-1950. Volume 10, No. 1
of the series. Published by the Board of
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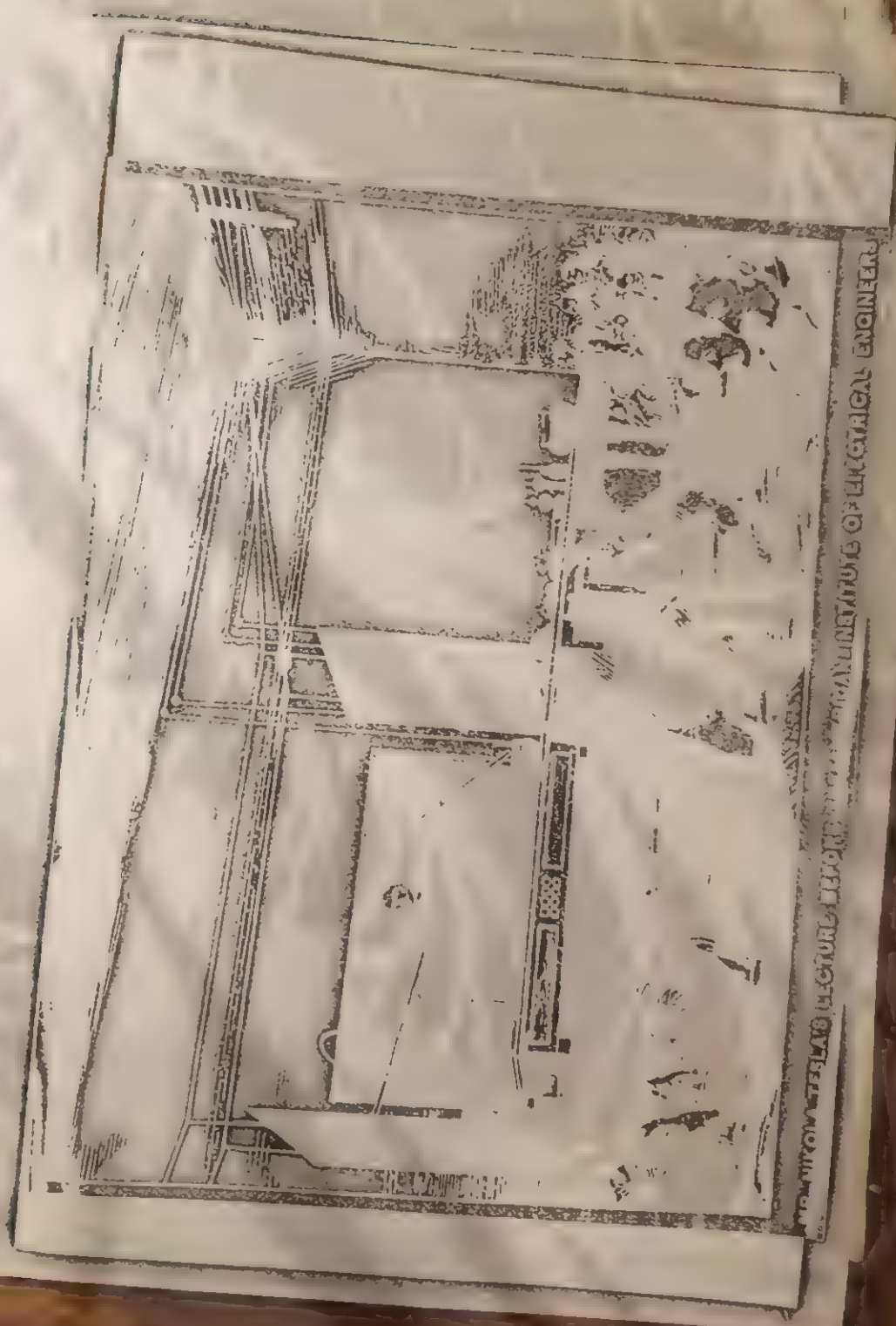
14. Note, page 2

of Fire. wire 24th Article, 1969

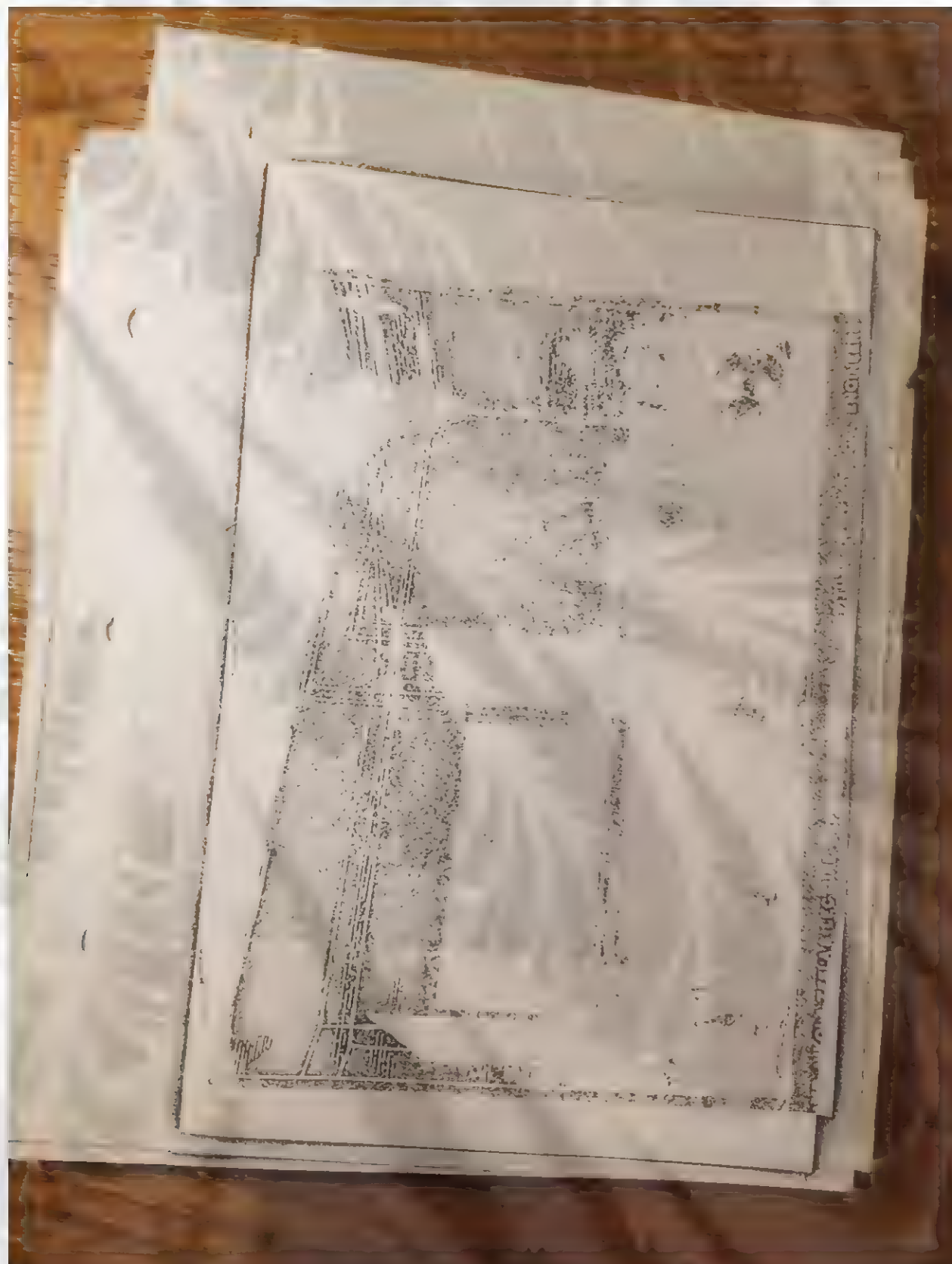


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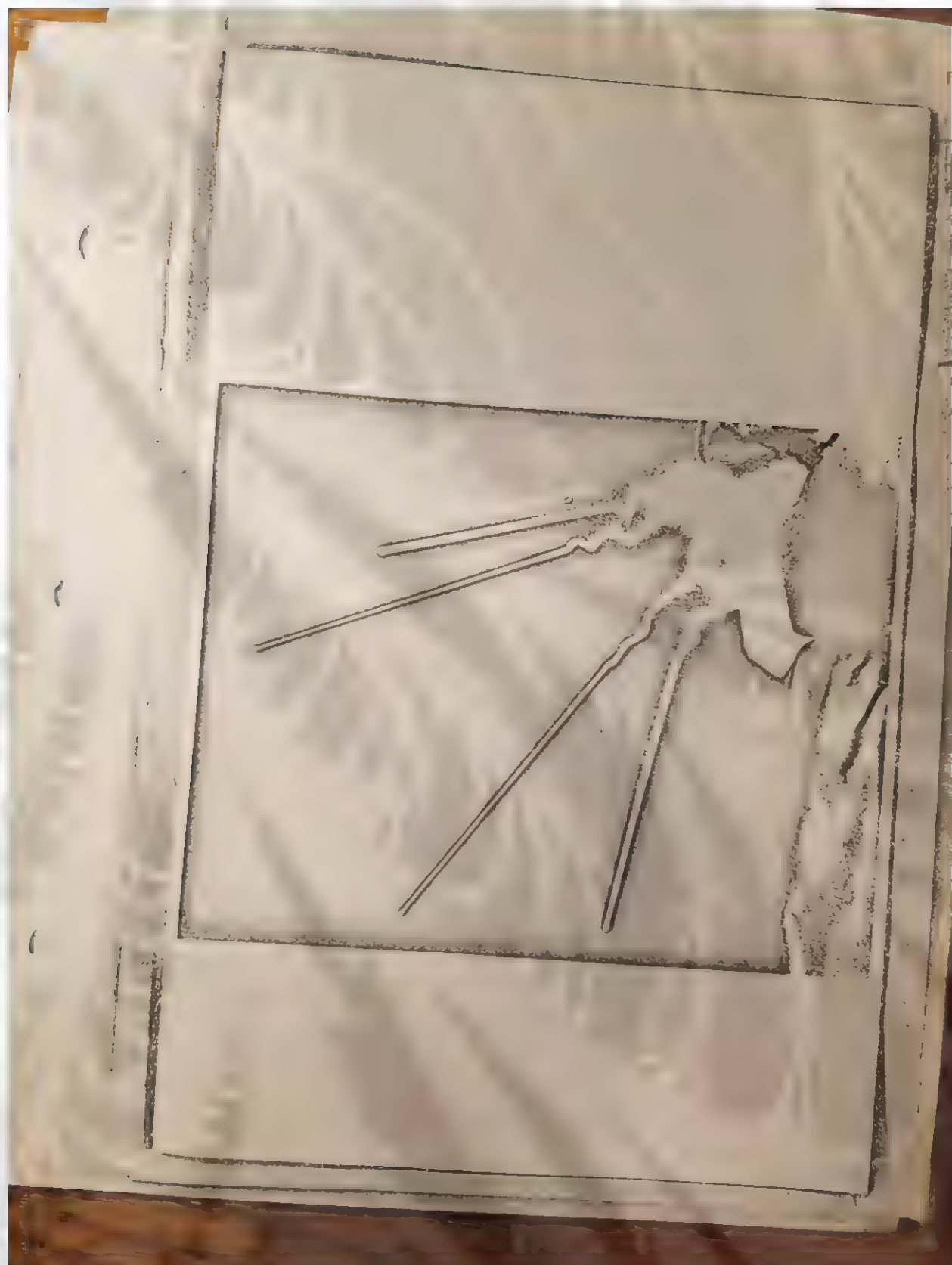
8 Photographs



FOR THE INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS







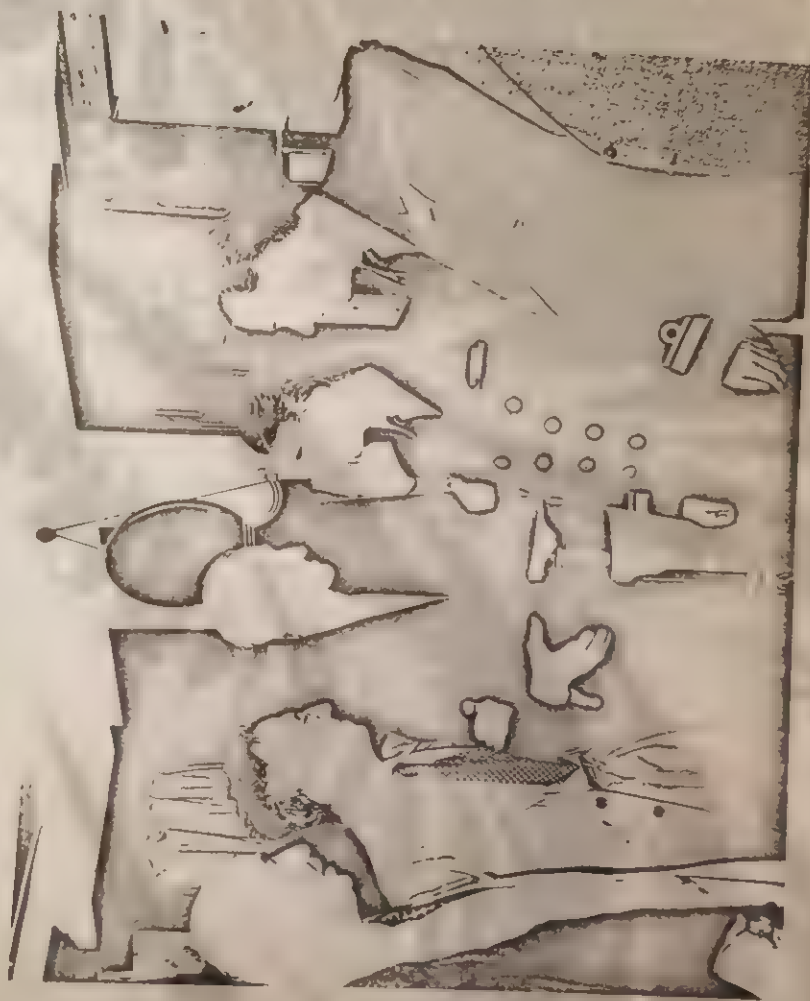
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Tesla with King Peter of Yugoslavia

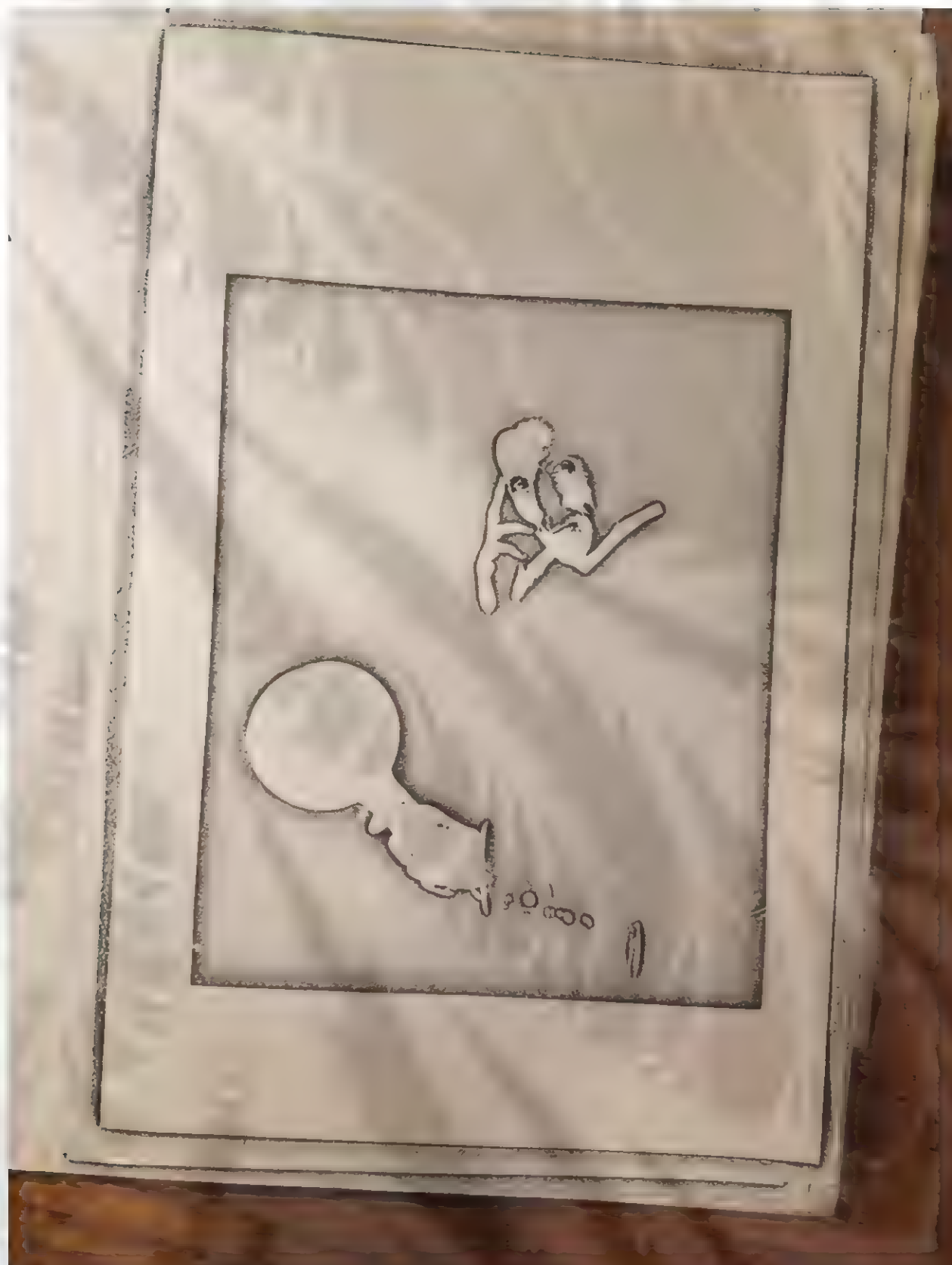
Tesla with King Peter of Yugoslavia

In the background the shower bath
which Tesla set up in his hotel
room for his pigeon friends.



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8 Photographs



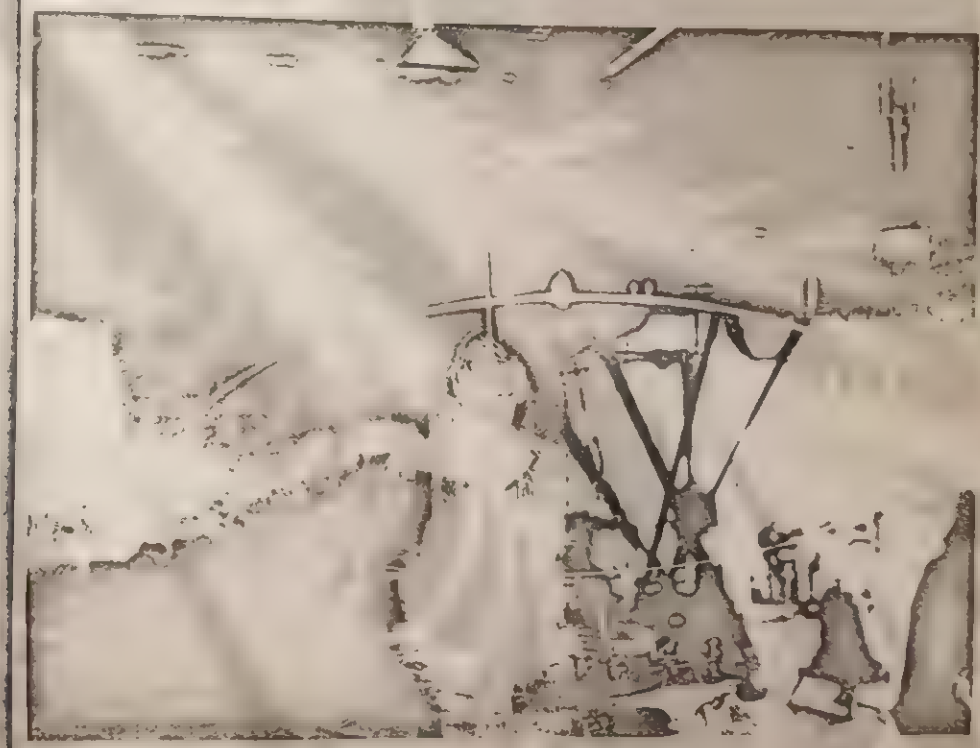


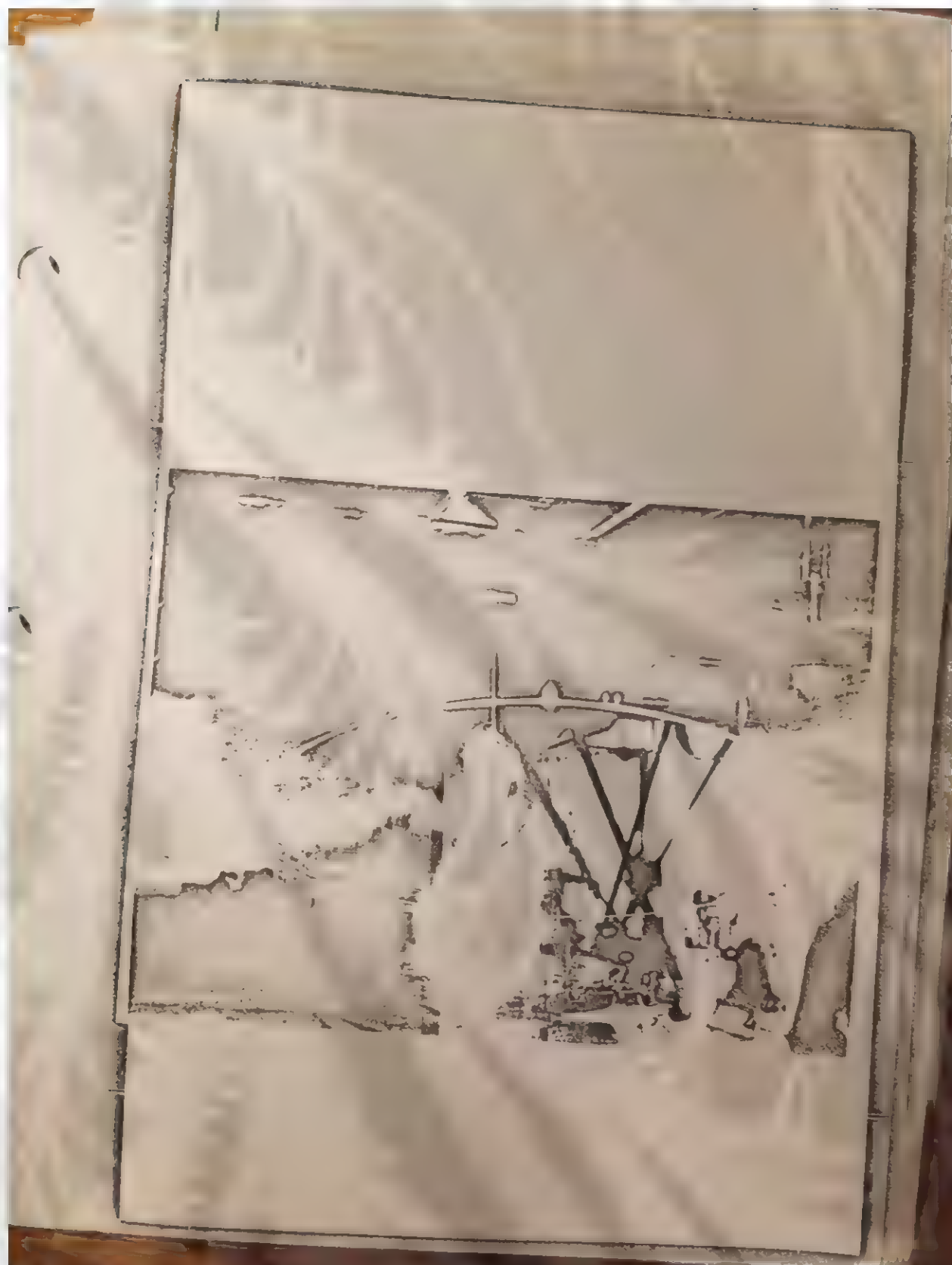
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8 Photos

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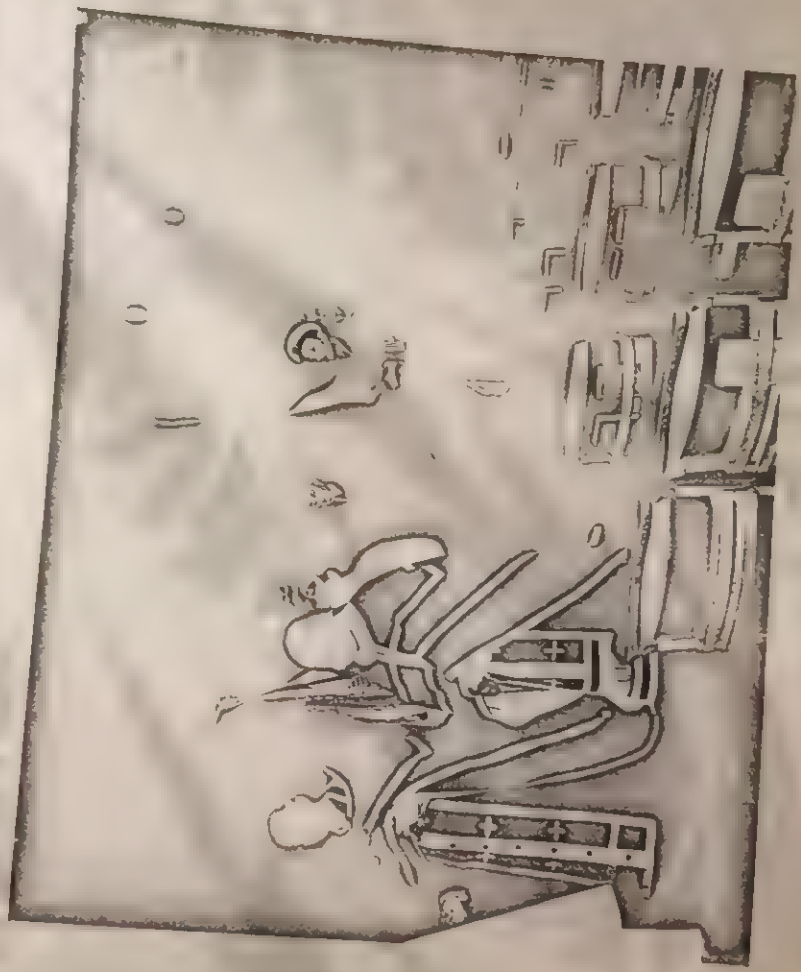
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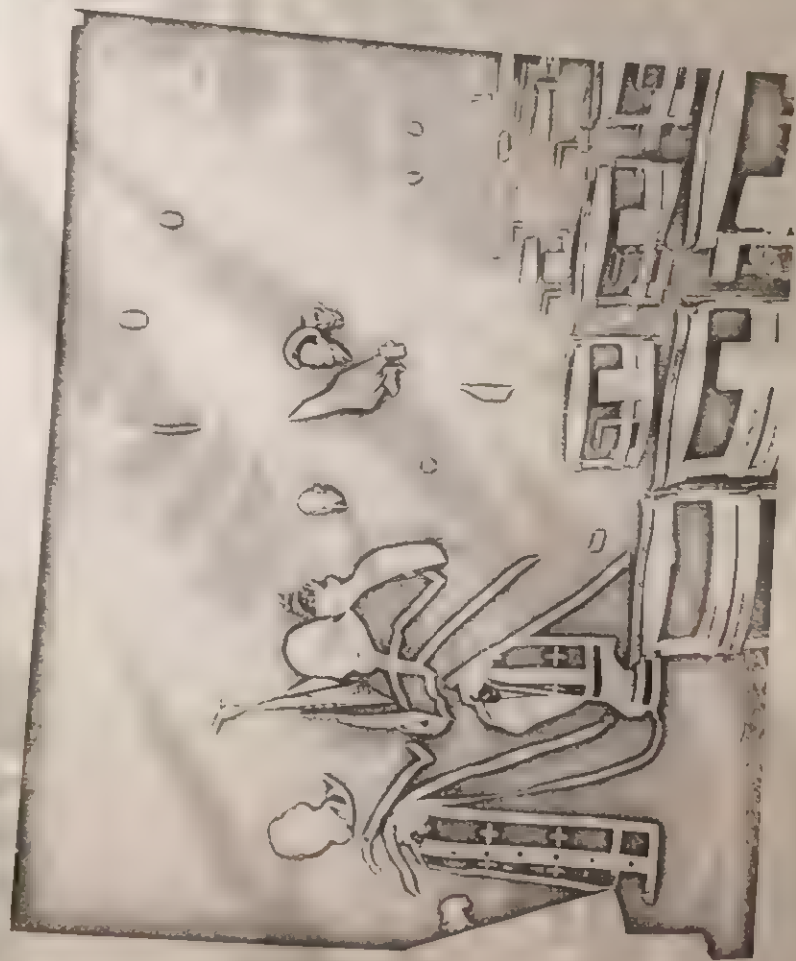
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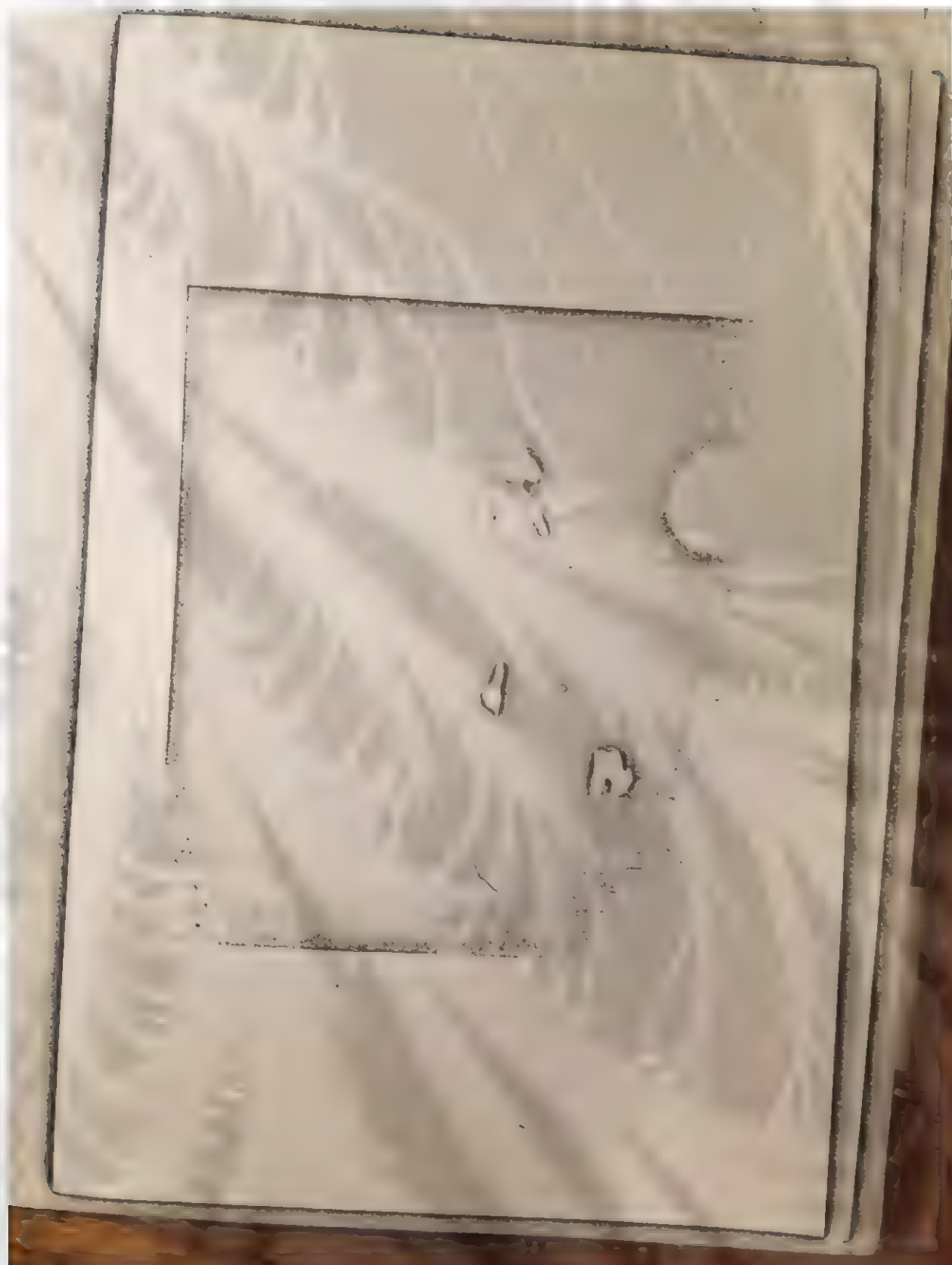
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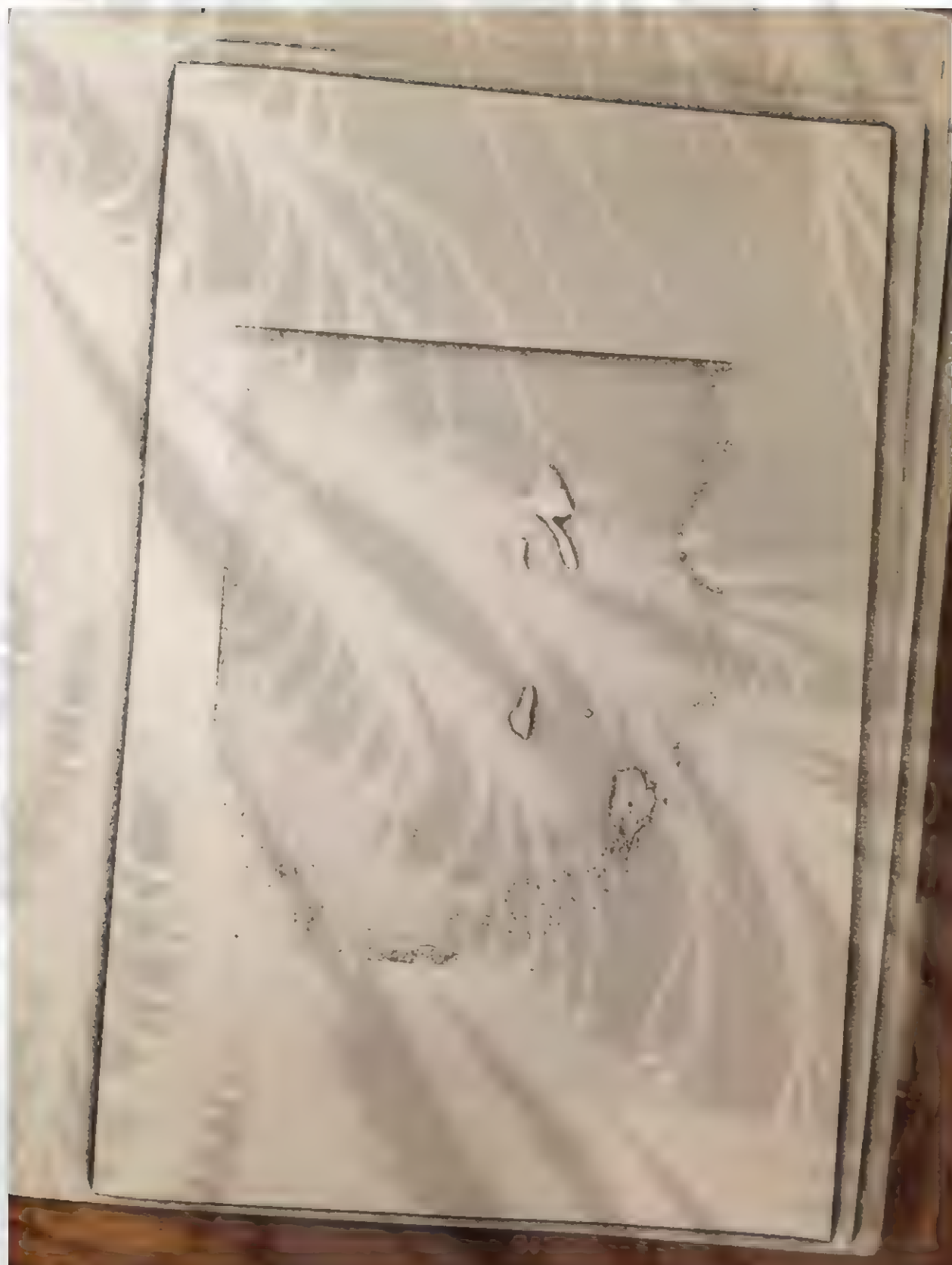
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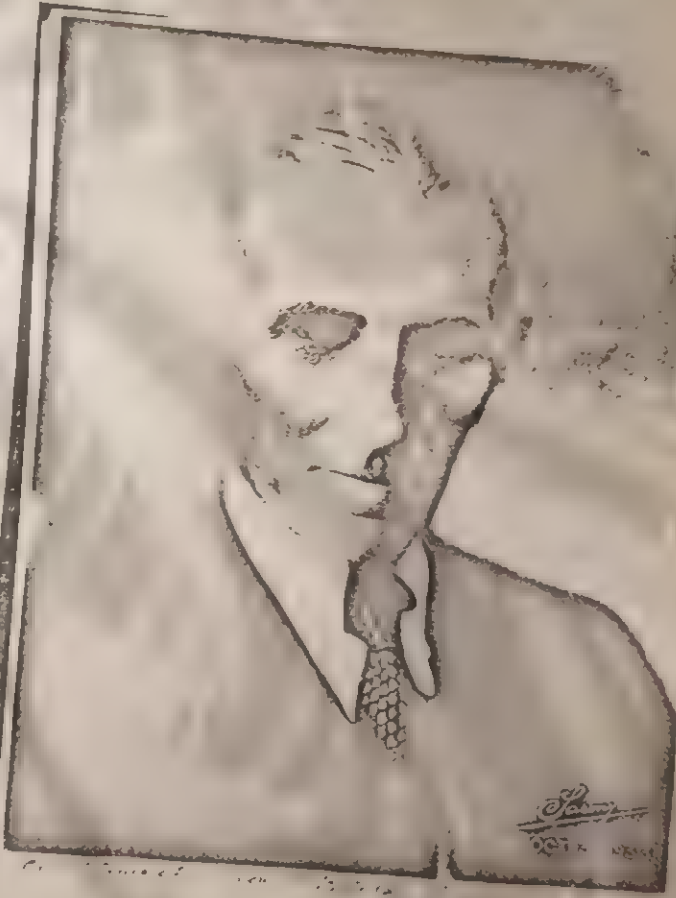


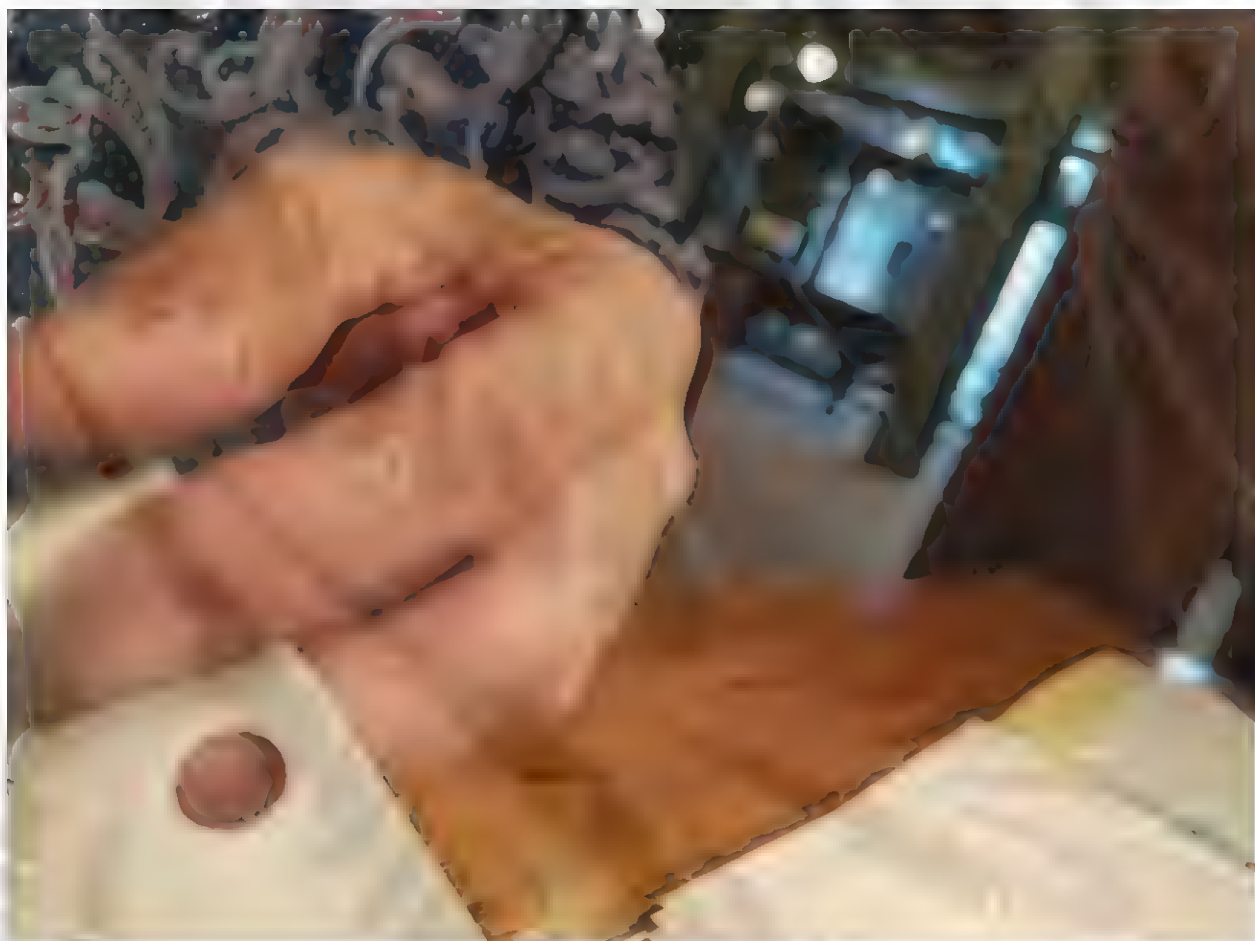


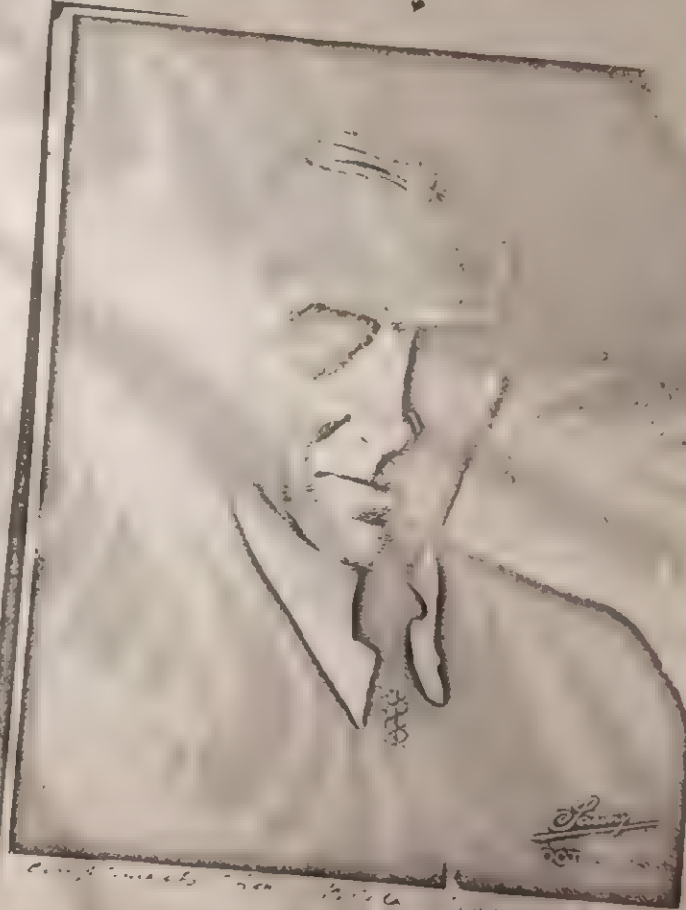






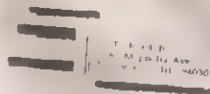




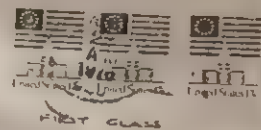


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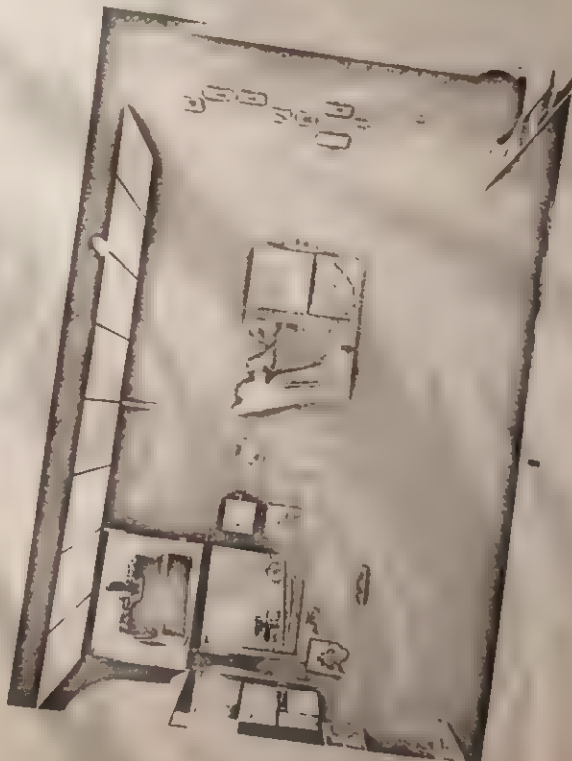
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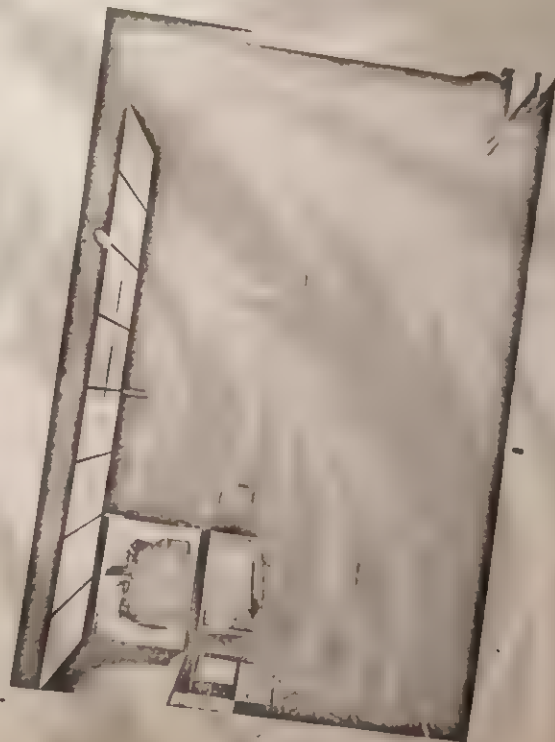
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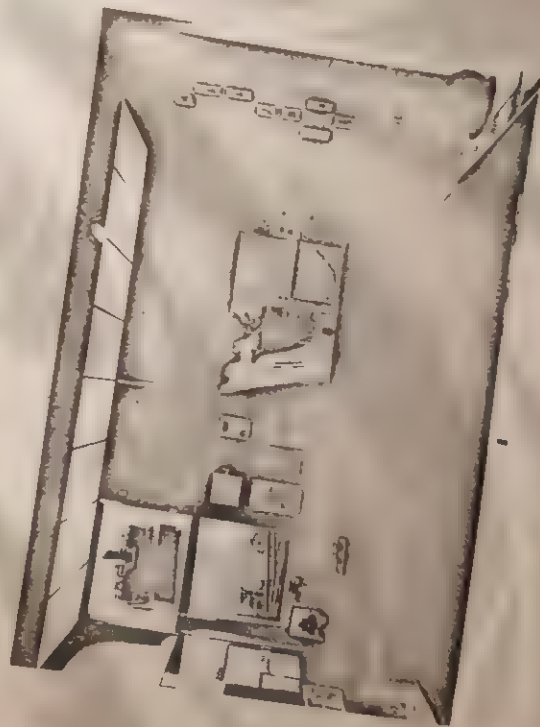


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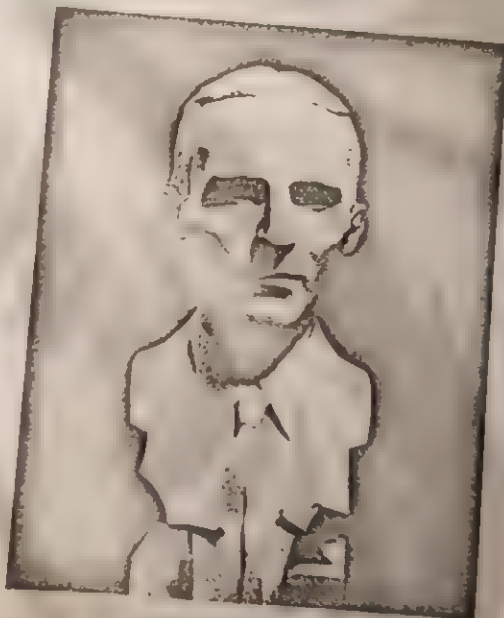
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JOHN T. RATZLAFF

4 Vols. 922 pp.
Soft cover. GBC punched. Published 1981
L.C. No. 80-83299 ISBN 0-9603536-2-3

Twenty of the Tesla patent wrappers have been selected for this publication on the basis of importance and areas of current interest. The patent wrappers, or "patent histories", include all of the background information leading to patent issuance. The subject matter includes mechanics, oscillators, turbines, radio, and the transmission of large amounts of energy without wires. The final patents as issued, etc. are not a part of this publication, but all 111 U. S. patents are included in the Tesla Book Co. publication, Dr. Nikola Tesla - Complete Patents (2 vols.)

This manuscript was prepared from photocopies and microfilm of the original patent wrappers. A great deal of the typed material from that era does not provide good legibility. Many of the photocopies required some darkening of letters and numbers to be suitable for printing. This was done to preserve the authenticity of the published material. In some cases, it was necessary to retype complete pages from the microfilm for better readability. These volumes represent the largest and most important work pertaining to the inventions and discoveries of Nikola Tesla.

Patents issued to Nikola Tesla represent the culmination of his creative efforts and, therefore, must be considered as a basic source of information. However, it has happened that many of the patents, as issued, do not reflect the correct explanation and completeness of detail one would expect. In trying to duplicate Tesla's experiments (the transmission of energy without wires, for example), the serious investigator encounters the lack of detail and explanation of his basic principles. This has been a frequent comment or complaint among those who have tried to duplicate the results which were originally reported. As portions of the subject matter in these volumes involved new technologies, the patent examiners frequently did not

understand and in many instances misinterpreted the original claims. Many of the claims were not allowed and changes were made to satisfy the patent office examiners' comprehension of the principles involved. This resulted in the issuance of patents which were neither complete nor entirely accurate. In some cases the claims were rejected as they were thought to be improper. In quite a few instances Tesla's response consisted of the following preliminary statement: "Conceded, the entire specifications and claims, and amendments thereto, except for the signature and substitute the following." The revised specifications were then either an effort to explain the original concept in different words, or when there was no recourse, to amend the application to satisfy the understanding of the patent office. The revised specifications resulted in the issuance of patents in which the details were neither clear nor complete. Finally, the scope of some of the final patents has been narrowed, so that many interesting and important applications of the basic idea are not apparent. This publication, therefore, is intended to supplement and clarify the existing patents.

It is noted that Tesla made changes in the patent application specifications to reflect new and improved ideas as the result of experimentation. This is particularly evident during and immediately following the 1899 Colorado Springs experiments.

Information contained herein provides additional detail and understanding of Tesla's other writings. A few of the important areas of interest are:

- (1) Substantially more detail in the principles and construction of mechanical oscillators, bladeless turbines and pumps.
- (2) Specific reference to trans-velocity of energy over the face of the earth at 1.57 times the speed of light. A comment directed to the Patent Office by the patent attorneys states, "To quote a few instances associated with the present subject, he (Tesla) had found that, contrary to the theory in vogue, which also seems to be held with the examiner, the velocity of propagation of electricity through conducting media is often far in excess of that given in the text books, as determined by Lord Kelvin. Kohlrausch and other authorities. He has also ascertained that no appreciable energy can be transmitted to any considerable distance by means of electro-magnetic waves, supposed to pass out at right angles to the current path in an oscillating circuit, as is now held."
- (3) Explanation of standing waves, including methods of varying the period of oscillation for detection of speed and location of moving vessels.
- (4) Using signals of different wavelength, "stationary" waves can be made to travel slowly over the globe, as though it were perfectly smooth.
- (5) At frequencies less than 4 cycles per second, energy is not transmitted, as such, but rather the earth acts as a capacitor.
- (6) Separate grounds are used in relation to the stationary wave to obtain a difference in potential.
- (7) Low temperature research involving flat spiral coils results in increased intensity and duration of oscillations.

The contents are of the greatest importance to the understanding of Tesla's inventions and discoveries, some of which were made nearly a century ahead of their time.

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This volume contains important supplementary information to Nikola Tesla, Colorado Springs Notes, 1899-1900. The English text of Tesla's notes unfortunately is incomplete in a number of very important details as compared to the initial Serbo-Croatian publication. After a detailed comparison of the two texts, it is the opinion of the authors that the differences and omissions are direct clues to important areas of research.

The first section of this publication deals with corrections and comments relating to the English text, and also lists some of the differences in content.

A complete summary of the commentary of Prof. Marincic, from the Serbo-Croatian text, is included in the second section. Several of the most important Tesla patents relating to the commentary have been included.

The third section is a compilation of correspondence between Nikola Tesla and his accountant, George Scherff, who was in charge of the New York laboratory during the absence of his employer. The subject matter relates directly to the Colorado Springs experiments, and adds additional detail to the 1899-1900 period.

It is intended that the supplementary information contained in this volume will provide additional insights into the important experiments conducted by Tesla, an appreciation for the total effort which was expended, and finally, a deeper understanding of the personality of this true genius.

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All of Nikola Tesla's patents issued in the United States are included in these two volumes. The patents show Tesla's priority in alternating current motors and generators, radio, radio control, transmission of energy without wires, and other areas of basic discovery.

The material has been arranged in chronological order by date of application, rather than by numerical sequence of subject matter. This method of presentation offers a new meaning to Tesla's work by providing a more logical sequence in following the inventive thought processes in the development of new principles, some of which are in advance of present day technology.

The Tesla patents are 111 in number, plus one reissue. Many of the available copies from the U. S. Patent Office, at 50 cents per patent, are difficult to read. The quality of the reproduction of the patents being offered in this two volume set is excellent, and at less than half the cost of patents obtained through the Patent Office.

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Responding to the need expressed by librarians and researchers throughout the country, the authors have produced this exhaustive edition of an annotated bibliography of writings by and about Nikola Tesla (1856-1943). The period covered is from 1884 through 1978. Approximately 3,000 citations are included, arranged chronologically, plus a complete list of U. S. patents granted to Tesla, arranged by date of application. All earlier, lesser bibliographic efforts have been merged in this edition, with both North American and European sources cited. In addition to searching periodical directories and newspaper indexes, complete runs of 23 serials were examined for content; morgue files were searched for unindexed newspapers; Tesla's estate papers were searched for reference to obscure published articles; clipping files in major institutional and public libraries were examined.

All articles, whether being found in multiple sources or having only minor significance, have been cited. A short biography is included. The chronological arrangement will be an aid to the user in following the sequence of Tesla's life, scientific discoveries, and accomplishments.

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The importance of Tesla's diary lies not only in its value for the history of science, but also in the evidence it offers of the work and activities of the great scientist. Most of Tesla's experiments are still relevant for contemporary science, and this probably accounts for the wide interest of many American scientists in the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade where most of their time was given to the diary.

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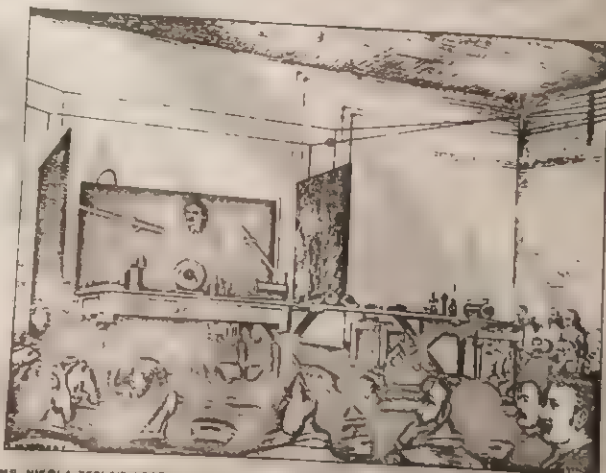
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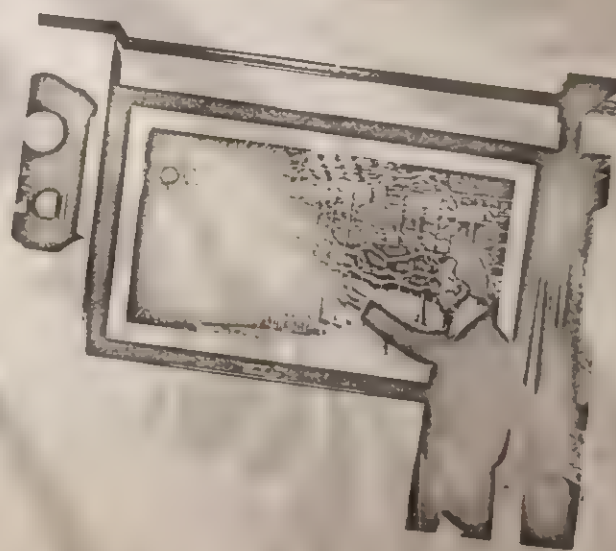
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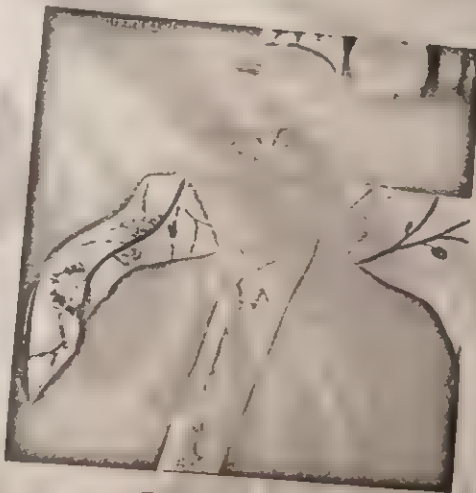
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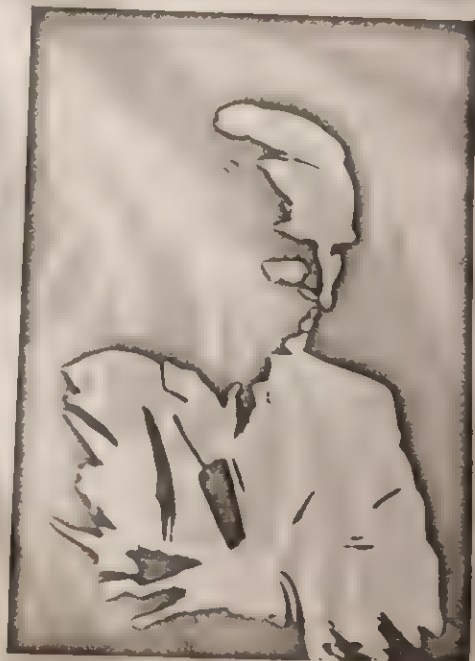
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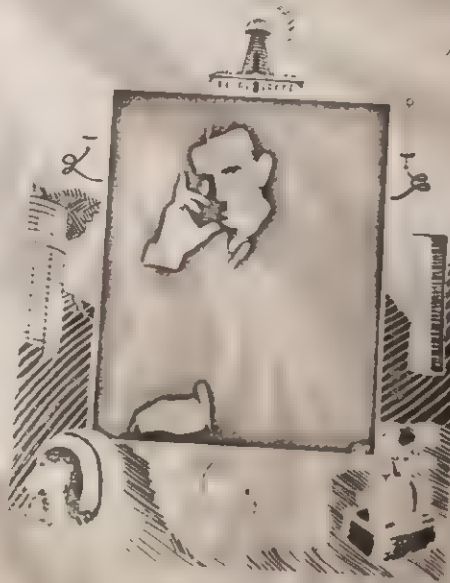
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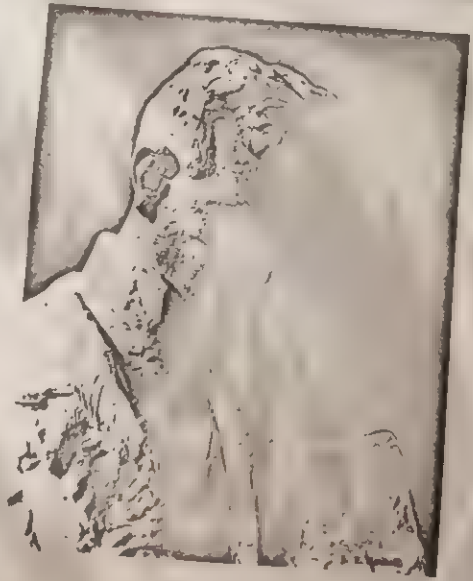
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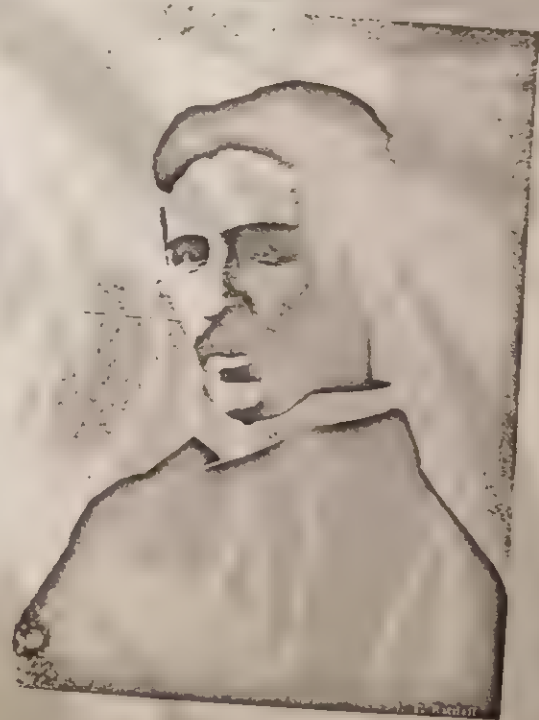
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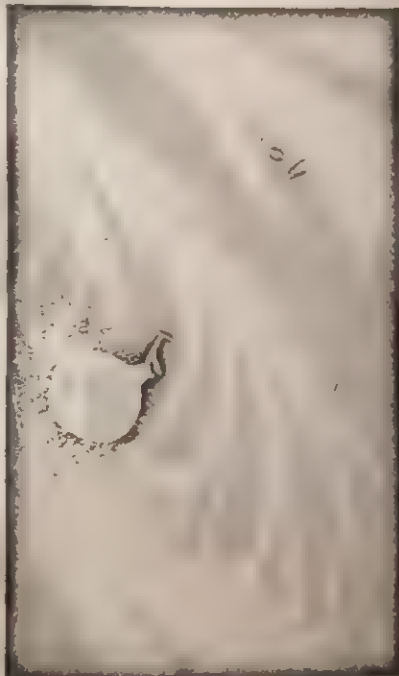


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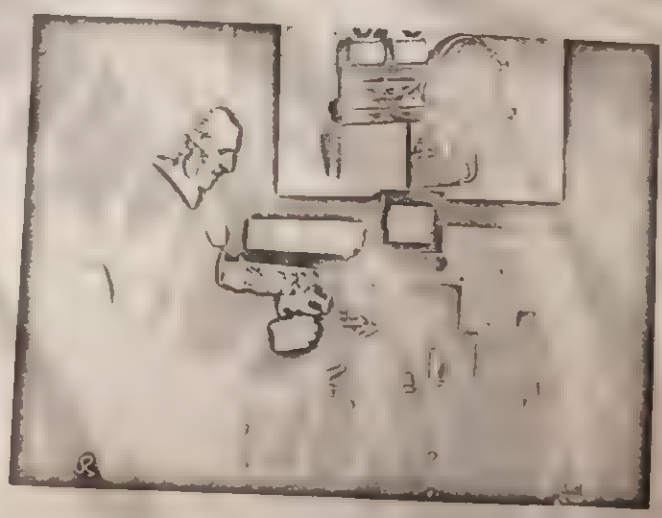
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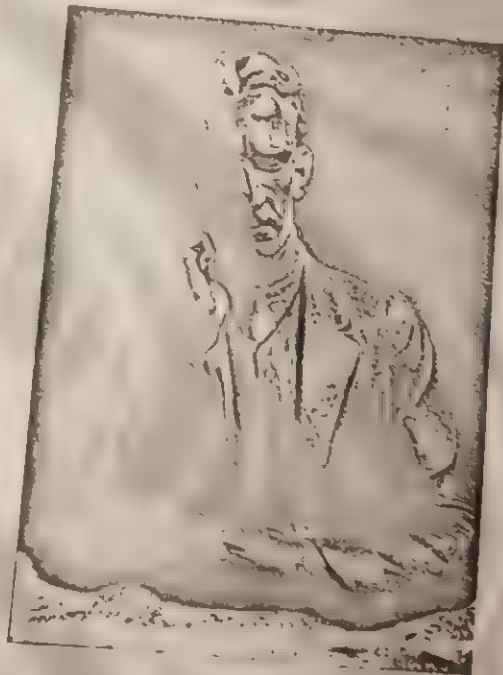
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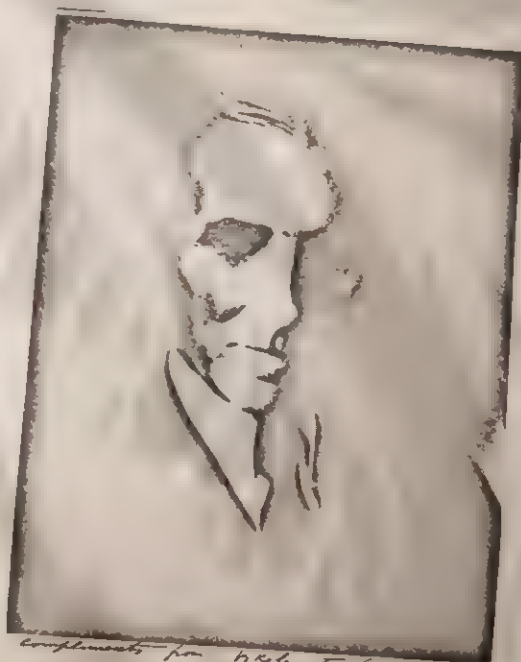
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FIG. 4.—"SOME EXPERIMENTS IN TESLA'S LABORATORY WITH CURRENTS OF
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The operator's body, in this experiment, is charged to a high potential by means of a coil responsive to the waves transmitted to it from a distant oscillator, and a long glass tube waved in the hand is lighted to great brilliancy by the electrical charges conveyed to it through the body.

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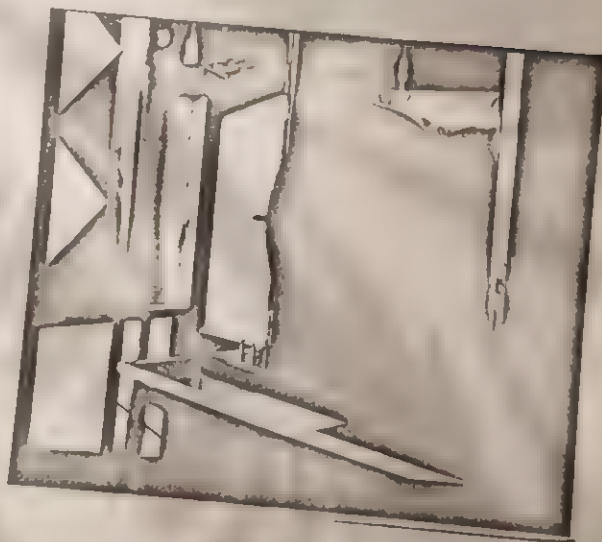
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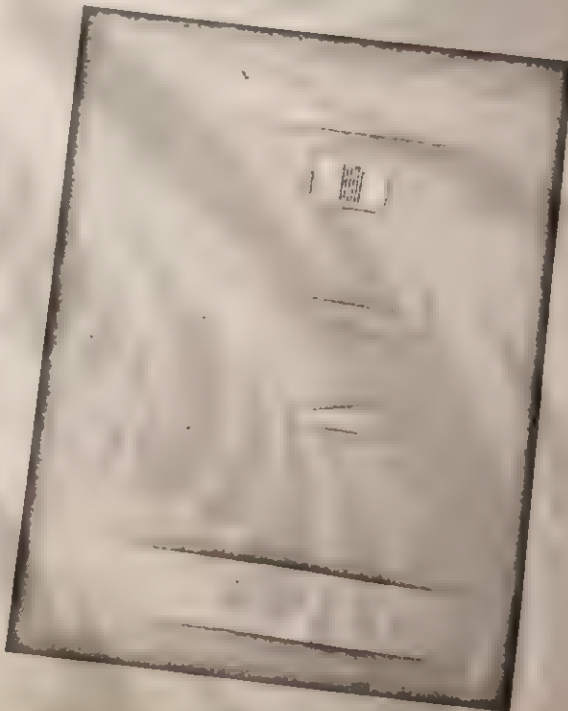
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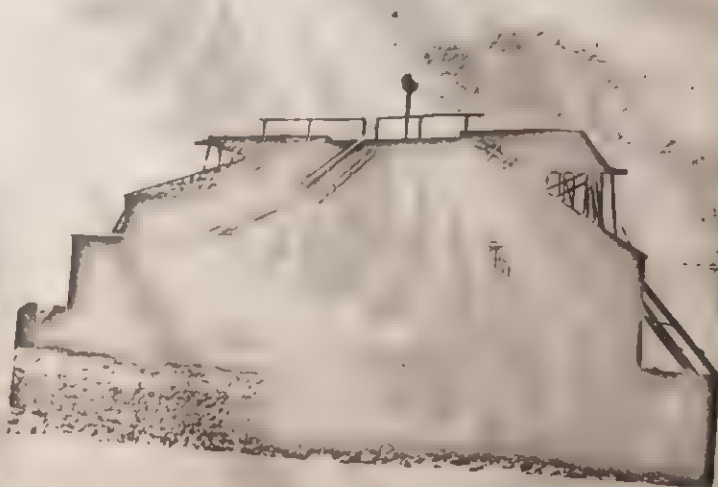
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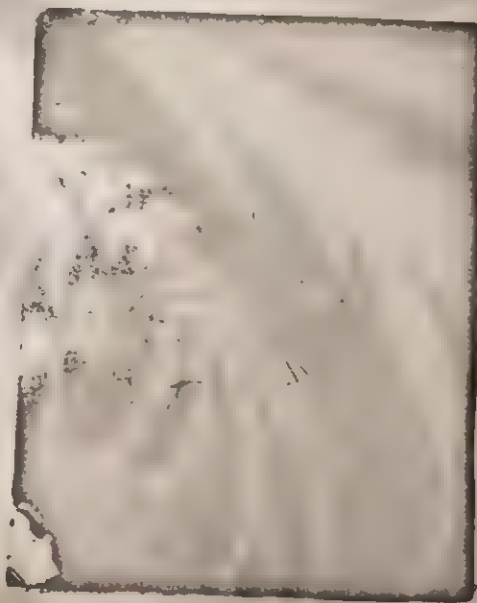
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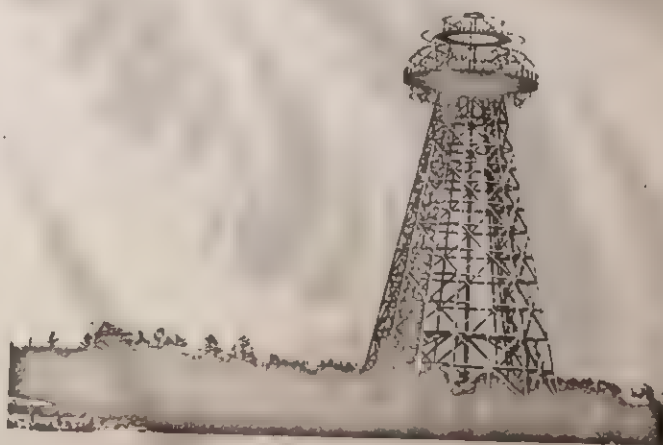
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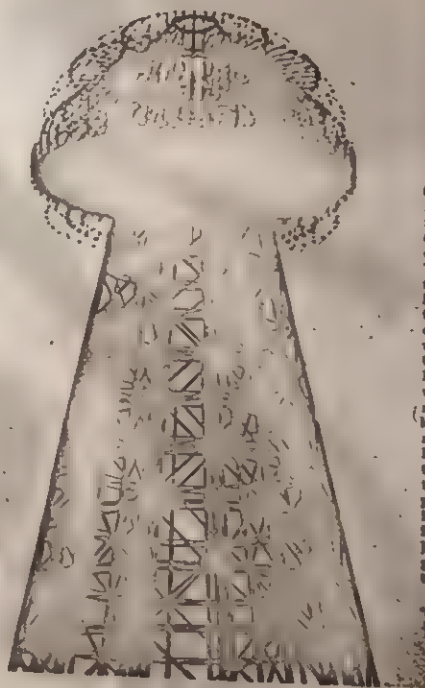
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No. 787,412.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

N. TEALA.
ART OF TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH THE NATURAL
MEDIUM.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1905. REISSUED JUNE 17, 1906.

Spec No Col

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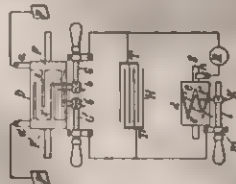


Fig. 2

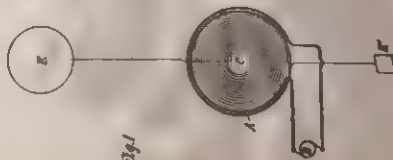


Fig. 1

Witnesses:
Raphael H. H. H.
M. Thomson Esq.

Nikola Tesla Inventor
by H. P. D. Esq. Atty

To my friends the Teliopers with kind regards

No. 787,612.

Patented April 18, 1906.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NIKOLA TESLA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ART OF TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH THE NATURAL MEDIUM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,612, dated April 18, 1906.
Application filed May 18, 1900. Renewed June 17, 1902. Serial No. 112,024.

Be it known that I, NIKOLA TESLA, a citizen

of the United States, residing in the borough
of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State
of New York, have discovered a new and useful
improvement in the Art of Transmitting Elec-
trical Energy Through the Natural Medium, of
which the following is a specification, refer-
ence being had to the drawings accompanying
and forming a part of the same.

It is known since a long time that electric
currents may be propagated through the
earth and this knowledge has been utilized
in many ways in the transmission of signals
and for operation of a variety of receiving de-
vices remote from the source of energy,
namely with the object of dispensing with a
return conducting wire. It is also known that
electrical disturbances may be transmitted
through portions of the earth or grounded
only one of the poles of the source, and this
fact I have made use of in systems which I
have devised for the purposes of transmitting
through the natural media intelligible signals.
Experiments and observations heretofore made
have led to the opinion held by the majority
of scientific men that the earth, owing to its
immense extent, although possessing conducting
properties, does not behave in the manner of
a conductor of limited dimensions with respect
to the disturbances produced, but, on the contrary,
much like a vast reservoir or ocean, which while it
may be locally disturbed by a commotion of
some kind remains unresponsive and quiescent
in a large part or as a whole. Still another
fact now of common knowledge is that when
electrical waves or oscillations are impressed upon
such a conducting path as a metallic wire
reflection takes place under certain conditions
from the ends of the wire, and in consequence
of the interference of the impressed and re-
flected oscillations the phenomenon of "sta-
tionary waves" with maxima and minima in
definite fixed positions is produced. In any
case the existence of these waves indicates that
some of the outgoing waves have reached the
boundaries of the conducting path and have
been reflected from the same. Now I have

discovered that notwithstanding its vast
dimensions and contrary to all observations
heretofore made the terrestrial globe may in
a large part or as a whole behave in the same
manner as a conductor of limited size, this fact
being demonstrated by novel phenomena, which
I shall hereinafter describe.

In the course of certain investigations
which I carried on for the purpose of studying
the effects of lightning discharges upon the
electrical condition of the earth I observed
that sensitive receiving instruments arranged
so as to be capable of responding to electrical
disturbances created by the discharges at
times failed to respond when they should have
done so, and upon inquiring into the causes
of this unexpected behavior I discovered it to
be due to the character of the electrical waves
which were produced in the earth by the
lightning discharges and which had nodal re-
gions following at definite distances the shift-
ing source of the disturbances. From data
obtained in a large number of observations
of the maxima and minima of these waves I
found their length to vary approximately
from twenty-five to seventy kilometers, and
these results and certain theoretical deduc-
tions led me to the conclusion that waves of
this kind may be propagated in all directions
over the globe and that they may be of still
more widely differing lengths. The extreme lim-
its being imposed by the physical dimensions
and properties of the earth. Recognizing the
existence of these waves as an unavoidable cir-
cumstance that the disturbances created had been
conducted from their origin to the most re-
mote portions of the globe and had been
thence reflected, I conceived the idea of pro-
ducing such waves in the earth by artificial
means with the object of utilizing them for
many useful purposes for which they are or
might be found applicable. This problem
was rendered extremely difficult owing to the
immense dimensions of the planet, and conse-
quently enormous movement of electricity or
rate at which electrical energy had to be de-
livered in order to approximate, even in a re-
mote degree, movements or rates which are
manifestly attained in the displays of elec-

(complete)

trical forces in nature and which seemed at first unrealizable by any human agencies; but by gradual and continuous improvements of a generator of electrical oscillations, which I have described in my Patents Nos. 645,576 and 649,821, I finally succeeded in reaching electrical movements of rates of delivery of electrical energy not only approximately equal to those in many comparative tests and in many instances actually surpassing those of apparatus I have found it impossible to reproduce in any other manner in the earth.

With the knowledge of the phenomena discovered by me and the means at my command for accomplishing these results I am enabled not only to carry out many operations by the use of known instruments, but also to offer a solution for many important problems involving the operation or control of remote devices, which for want of this knowledge and the absence of these means have heretofore been entirely impossible. For example by the use of such a generator of stationary waves and receiving apparatus, which, however remote, is in any other location, I can transmit intelligible signals or to control or actuate at will any one or all of such apparatus, as for indicating whereabouts desired the correct time of an observatory or for ascertaining the relative position of a body or point or for determining the course of a given object, such as a vessel at sea, the distance traversed by the same or its speed, or for producing many other useful effects at a distance dependent on the intensity, wave length, direction or velocity of movement, or other feature or property of disturbances of this character.

I shall typically illustrate the manner of applying my discovery by describing one of the specific uses of the same, namely, the transmission of intelligible signals or messages between distant points and with this object reference is now made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents diagrammatically the generator which produces stationary waves in the earth, and Fig 2 an apparatus situated in a remote locality for recording the effects of these waves.

In Fig 1, A designates a primary coil forming part of a transformer and consisting generally of a few turns of a stout cable of inappreciable resistance, the ends of which are connected to the terminals of a source of powerful electrical oscillations, diagrammatically represented by B. This source is usually a condenser charged to a high potential and discharged in rapid succession through the primary, as in a type of transformer invented by me and not well known; but when it is desired to produce stationary waves of great length an alternating dynamo of suitable construction may be used to energize the primary. C is a spirally wound secondary coil within the primary having the end nearer to the latter connected to the ground E, and the other end to an elevated terminal E'. The physical constants of coil C, determining its period of vibration, are so chosen and adjusted that the secondary system E' C E is in the closest possible resonance with the oscillations impressed upon it by the primary A. It is, moreover, of the greatest importance in order to still further enhance the rise of pressure and to increase the electrical movement in the secondary system that its resistance be as small as practicable and its self-induction as large as possible under the conditions imposed. The ground should be made with great care. Instead of being directly grounded, as indicated, the coil C may be joined in series or latter will be connected to the plate E', but be it that none or a part or all of the primary or exciting turns are included in the coil C, the total length of the conductor from the ground-plate E' to the elevated terminal E should be equal to one-quarter of the wave length of the electrical disturbance in the system E' C E or else equal to that length multiplied by an odd number. This relation being observed, the terminal E will be made to coincide with the points of maximum pressure in the secondary or excited circuit, and the greatest flow of electricity will take place in the same. In order to magnify the electrical movement in the secondary as much as possible, it is essential that its inductive connection with the primary A should not be very intimate, as in ordinary transformers, but loose, so as to permit free oscillation, that is to say, their mutual induction should be small. The spiral form of coil C secures this advantage, while the turns near the primary A are subjected to a strong inductive action and develop a high initial electromotive force. These adjustments and relations being carefully completed and other constructive features indicated rigorously observed, the electrical movement produced in the secondary system by the inductive action of the primary A will be enormously magnified, the increase being directly proportionate to the increase of frequency and inversely to the resistance of the secondary system. I have found it practicable to produce in this manner an electrical movement thousands of times greater than the initial that is, the one impressed upon the secondary by the primary A, and I have thus reached activities or rates of flow of electrical energy in the system E' C E measured by many tens of thousands of horsepower. Such immense movements of elec-

(complete)

strictly give rise to a variety of novel and striking phenomena among which are those already described. The powerful electrical oscillations in the system E, C, F , being communicated to the ground cause corresponding vibrations to be propagated to distant parts of the globe, whence they are reflected and interfere with the outgoing vibrations to produce stationary waves the crests and hollows of which lie in parallel lines relatively to which the ground plate E may be considered to be the pole. Stated otherwise the terrestrial conductor is thrown into resonance with the oscillations impressed upon it like a wire. More than this, it may be shown that the movement of electricity through it follows certain laws which are mathematically definite. For the present it will be sufficient to state that the distribution of the electric force is such that it becomes like a standing wave in the ground plate.

It is essential to the establishment of the present theory that the distance between the pole and the ground plate should be an odd multiple of the quarter wave length, that is of the ratio between the velocity of light and four times the frequency of the currents.

Second. It is necessary to employ oscillations in which the rate of rotation of energy magnetic waves is very small. To give an idea, I would say that the frequency should be less than twenty thousand per second. The lowest frequency would appear to be six per second in which case there will be but one node at or near the ground plate and, paradoxical as it may seem, the effect will increase with the distance and will be greatest in a region diametrically opposite the transmitter. With oscillations still slower the earth, strictly speaking, will not resonate, but simply act as a capacity and the variation of potential will be more or less uniform over its entire surface.

Third. The most essential requirement is, however, that irrespective of frequency the wave or wave-train should continue for a certain interval of time, which I have estimated to be not less than one twelfth or probably one sixteenth of a second and which is taken in passing to and returning from the region the most nearly opposite the pole over the earth's surface with a mean velocity of about four hundred and seventy one thousand two hundred and forty kilometers per second.

The presence of the stationary waves may be detected in many ways. For instance, a circuit may be connected directly or indirectly to the ground and to an elevated terminal and tuned to respond more effectively to the oscillations. Another way is to connect a tuned circuit to the ground at two points lying more or less in a meridian passing through the pole E , or, generally stated, to any two points of a different potential.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a device for detecting the presence of the waves such as I have used in a novel method of magnifying fossils effects which I have described in my Patents Nos. 682,953 and 683,955. It consists of a cylinder D , of insulating material, which is moved at a uniform rate of speed by clock-work or other suitable motive power and is provided with two metal rings F, F' , upon which bear brushes a and a' , connected respectively to the terminal plates P and P' . Segments s and s' , which by the rotation of the cylinder D are brought alternately into contact with double brushes b and b' , carried by and in contact with conducting-holders h and h' , supported in metallic bearings i and i' , as shown. The latter are connected to the terminals T and T' of a condenser H , and it should be understood that they are capable of angular displacement as ordinary brushes, as b and b' , in each of the holders h and h' is in contact of the plates P and P' with the terminals T and T' , to which is connected a receiving circuit including a receiver R and a device d , performing the duty of closing the receiving circuit at predetermined intervals of time and discharging the stored energy through the receiver. In the present case this device consists of a cylinder made partly of conducting and partly of insulating material c and c' , of speed by any suitable means. The conducting part c is in good electrical connection with the shaft S and is provided with tapering segments f, f' , upon which slides a brush l , supported on a conducting rod k , capable of longitudinal adjustment in a metallic support m . Another brush, n , is arranged to bear upon the shaft S , and it will be seen that whenever one of the segments f comes in contact with the brush l the circuit including the receiver R is completed and the condenser discharged through the same. By an adjustment of the speed or rotation of the cylinder d and a displacement of the brush l along the cylinder the circuit may be made to open and close in as rapid succession and remain open as desired. The plates P and P' , through which the electrical energy is conveyed to the brushes a and a' , may be at a considerable distance from each other to the ground or one in the ground and the other in the air, preferably at some height. If but one plate is connected to earth and the other maintained at an

be varied, the location of the apparatus must be determined with reference to the position of the stationary waves established by the generator, the effect evidently being greatest on the other hand, if both plates be connected with reference to the difference of potential which it is desired to secure, the strongest effect being of course obtained when the plates are at a distance equal to half the wave length.

In illustration of the operation of the system let it be assumed that alternating electric impulses from the generator are caused above described, and that the receiving apparatus is properly located with reference to position of the nodal and ventral regions of the waves. The speed of rotation of the cylinder is varied until it is in resonance with the alternate impulses of the generator, and the position of the brushes is adjusted by angular displacement of the segments so that they are in contact with the brushes at or near the maximum of their intensity. These requirements being fulfilled electrical charges of the same sign will be conveyed to each of the terminals of the cylinder and with each fresh impulse it speed of rotation of the cylinder being adjustable will the energy of any number of impulses be accumulated in the form of an electrostatic field and discharged through the brush b coming in contact with one of the segments c . It will be understood that the capacity of the condenser and greater amount of energy than is received. Since by this method a relatively great amount of energy and in a suitable form may be made available for the operation of a receiver the latter need not be very sensitive, it is desired to operate a receiver very rapidly may of the well known sensitive receiver capable of responding to very feeble influences may be used in the manner indicated or in other ways. Under the conditions described it is evident that during the continuance of the stationary waves the receiver will be acted upon by current impulses more or less intense according to its location with reference to the maximum and minimum of said waves, but upon the stationary waves will disappear or be diminished in intensity. Hence a great variety of effects may be produced in a receiver, as controlled by the mode in which the waves are shifted the nodal and ventral regions of the waves at will from the sending station, as by

varying the length of the waves under observation of the above requirements. In this manner the regions of maximum and minimum effect may be made to coincide with any receiving station or stations. By impressing upon the earth two or more oscillations of different wave length a resultant stationary wave may be made to travel slowly over the globe and thus a great variety of useful effects may be produced. Evidently the course of a vessel may be easily determined without the use of a compass, as by a circuit connected to the earth at two points, for the effect exerted upon the current will be greatest when the plates P are lying on a meridian passing through ground plate E and will be nil else. If the nodal and ventral regions are maintained in fixed positions, the speed of a vessel computed from observations of the maximum and minimum regions successively traversed, will be understood when it is stated that the projections of all the nodes and loops on the axis of symmetry of the wave movement are all equal. Hence in any region at the surface the wave length can be ascertained from simple rules of geometry. Conversely knowing the wave length the distance from the source may be readily calculated. In like ways the distance of one point from another, the latitude and longitude, the hour, etc., may be determined from the observation of such stationary waves. If several such generators of different length, were installed in judiciously selected localities, the entire globe could be subdivided into definite zones of electric activity, and such other important data could be ascertained by simple calculation or readings from suitably graduated instruments. Many other useful applications of my discovery will suggest themselves, and in this respect I do not herein desist of producing the stationary waves might be departed from. For example, the circuit which impresses the stationary oscillations upon the earth might be connected to the battery at two points. In this application I have advanced various improvements in means and methods of producing and utilizing electrical effects which either in consequence of the same may be usefully applied. I desire it to be understood that such novel features as are not herein specifically claimed will form the subjects of subsequent applications.

What I now claim is

- 1 The improvement in the art of transmitting electrical energy to a distance which consists in establishing stationary electrical waves in the earth, as set forth.
- 2 The improvement in the art of transmitting

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H. J. Brown
H. J. Brown Jr.
H. J. Brown

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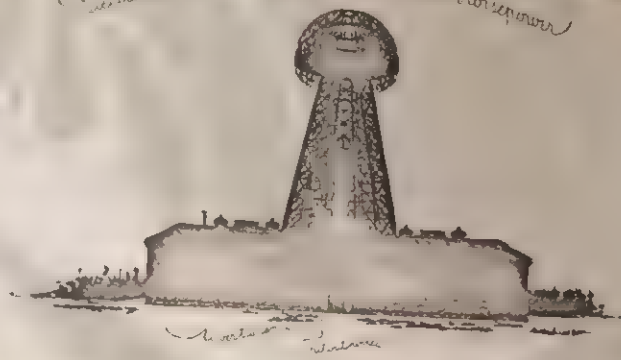
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WIRE IN BATTERY - NO. 1111 - 1111 - 1111

Wireless oscillation is to be ten million horsepower



New York January 1, 1904

I wish to announce that in connection with the commercial introduction of my inventions I shall render professional services in the capacity of consulting electrician and engineer. The near future I expect with confidence will be a witness of revolutionary departures in the production, transformation and transmission of energy, transportation, lighting, manufacture of chemicals, telegraphy, telephony and other arts and industries. In my opinion these advances are certain to follow from the universal adoption of high-potential and high-frequency currents and novel regenerative processes of refrigeration to very low temperatures.

Much of the old apparatus will have to be improved and much of the new developed, and I believe that while far seeing men and nations I shall be most helpful in this evolution by placing at the disposal of others the knowledge and experience I have gained.

Special attention will be given to the solution of problems requiring both expert information and inventive resource work coming within the sphere of my constant training and predilection.

I shall undertake the experimental investigation and perfection of ideas, methods and appliances, the devising of useful expedients and, in particular, the design and construction of machinery for the attainment of desired results.

Any task submitted to and accepted by me will be carried out thoroughly and conscientiously.

Laboratory, Long Island, N. Y.
Residence, Waldorf, New York City

Nikola Tesla

Wireless atmosphere - charge by high frequency - discharge - ten million volts

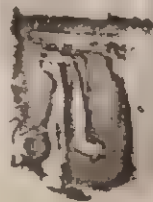


UNITED STATES PATENTS GRANTED TO NIKOLA TESLA

334,823	390,820	447,920	514,972	609,250
335,786	390,121	454,622	514,973	609,251
335,787	401,520	455,067	517,900	611,719
336,961	405,858	455,068	524,426	613,735
336,962	405,859	455,069	555,190	613,809
350,704	406,968	459,772	568,176	645,526
359,748	416,192	462,418	568,177	649,621
381,968	416,193	464,666	568,178	11,865
381,969	416,194	464,667	568,179	685,012
381,970	416,195	482,796	568,180	685,953
382,279	417,794	511,559	577,670	685,954
382,280	418,248	511,560	577,671	685,955
382,281	424,036	511,915	583,953	685,956
382,282	431,700	511,916	593,138	685,957
382,845	433,701	512,140	609,245	685,958
390,413	433,702	514,167	609,246	723,188
390,414	433,703	514,168	609,247	725,605
390,415	445,207	514,169	609,248	
390,721	447,921	514,170	609,249	

"In connection with resonance effects and the
 • • • transmission of energy over a single conductor,
 • • • I would say a few words on a subject which
 constantly fills my thoughts, and which concerns the
 welfare of all. I mean the transmission of intelligence
 signals or perhaps even power, to any distance without
 the use of wires. I am becoming daily more convinced
 of the practicability of the scheme, and though I know
 full well that the great majority of scientific men will
 not believe that such results can be practically and im-
 mediately realized, yet I think that all consider the
 developments in recent years by a number of workers
 to have been such as to encourage thought and experi-
 ment in this direction. My conviction has grown so
 strong that I no longer look upon this plan of energy
 or intelligence transmission as a mere theoretical pos-
 sibility, but as a serious problem in electrical engineering,
 which must be carried out some day. • • • In fact,
 what is there against the carrying out of such a scheme?
 We now know that electric vibration may be transmitted
 through a single conductor. Why, then, not try to
 avail ourselves of the earth for this purpose? • • •
 Theoretically, it could not require a great amount of
 energy to produce a disturbance perceptible at great
 distance or even all over the surface of the globe. I
 think that beyond doubt, it is possible to operate
 electrical devices in a city, through the ground or
 pipe system by resonance from an electrical oscillator
 located at a central point. But the practical solution
 of this problem, would be of incomparably smaller
 benefit to man than the realization of the scheme of
 transmitting intelligence or, perhaps power, to any dis-
 tance through the earth or intervening medium. Proper
 apparatus must first be produced, by means of which
 the problem can be attacked, and I have devoted much
 thought to this subject. I am firmly convinced that it
 can be done, and hope that we shall live to see it
 done." *Light and Other High-fre-*
quency Phenomena *

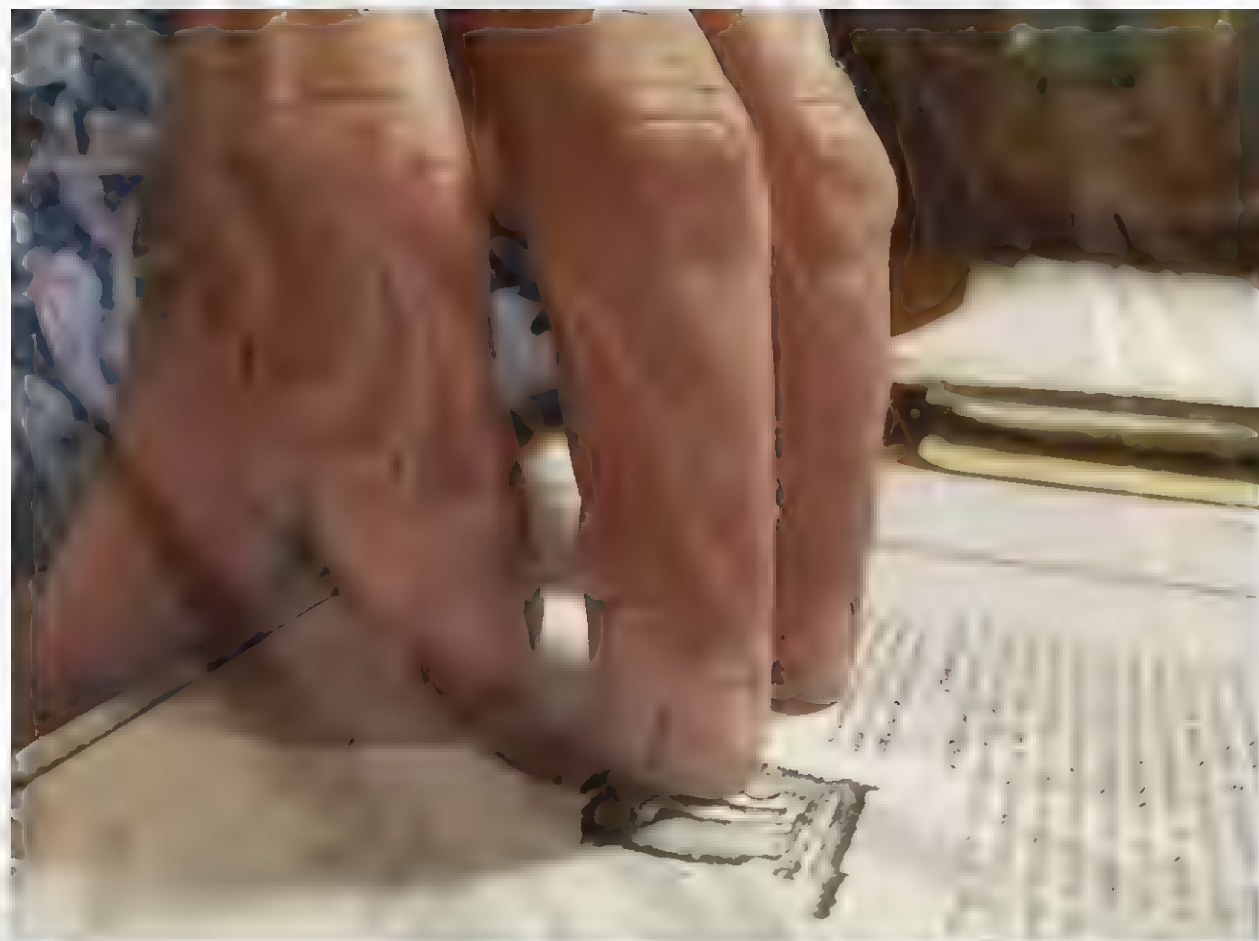
*Lecture delivered before the Franklin Insti-
 tute, Philadelphia, February 1893, and before
 the National Electric Light Association, St.
 Louis, March 1893.



"Electrical effects of any desired character and of
 intensities undreamed of before are now easily producible
 by perfected apparatus of this kind. • • • I have
 produced electrical discharges, the actual path of which,
 from end to end, was probably more than one hun-
 dred feet long, but it would not be difficult to reach
 lengths one hundred times as great. I have produced
 electrical movements occurring at the rate of approx-
 imately one hundred thousand horse-power, but rates
 of one, five, or ten million horse-power are easily
 practicable. In these experiments effects were devel-
 oped incomparably greater than any ever produced
 by human agencies, and yet these results are but an
 embryo of what is to be. That communication with-
 out wires to any point of the globe is practicable with
 such apparatus would need no demonstration, but
 through a discovery I made I obtained absolute
 certitude. Popularly explained, it is exactly this.
 When we raise the voice and hear an echo in reply,
 we know that the sound of the voice must have
 reached a distant wall, or boundary, and must have
 been reflected from the same. Exactly as the sound,
 so an electrical wave is reflected, and the same evi-
 dence which is afforded by an echo is offered by an
 electrical phenomenon known as a 'stationary' wave—
 that is, a wave with fixed nodal and ventral regions.
 Instead of sending sound vibrations toward a distant
 wall, I have sent electrical vibrations toward the remote
 boundaries of the earth, and instead of the wall, the
 earth has replied. In place of an echo I have obtained
 a stationary electrical wave. • • •" —*The Problem of*
Increasing Human Energy, Century, June, 1900.

"By the discovery of these facts and perfection of
 means • • • it becomes possible to transmit • • •
 electrical energy • • • for industrial uses on a large
 scale up to practically any amount and, according to
 all the experimental evidence I have obtained, to any
 terrestrial distance. • • • The trans-
 mitting as well as receiving apparatus
 may be • • • movable as, when • • •
 carried by vessels floating in the air or
 by ships at sea. • • •" —*U. S.*
Patents Nos. 645,576 and 649,621.

(complete)



Titles for Chapters.

1. The Onward Movement of Man. - The Forces and Laws Governing the Movement. - The Energy of the Movement. The Three Ways of Increasing Human Energy.
2. The First Problem: How to Increase the Living Mass. The Turning of Atmospheric Nitrogen. - The Second Problem: How to reduce the Force Retarding the Living Mass. The Art of Teletomatics. - The Third Problem: How to Increase the Force Accelerating the Living Mass. The Harnessing of the Sun's Energy.
3. Man's First Act of Scientific Philanthropy. The Three Great Possibilities in the Utilization of the Sun's Energy: Burning Coal in a Battery; obtaining Energy from the Natural Medium. transmitting Energy through the Natural Medium.
4. Advances in Electrical Energy Transmission. The Rotating Magnetic Field. Transmission through a Single Wire without Return. Transmission through the Earth Alone. System of "Wireless" Telegraphy.
5. The Wonderful Features of the Electrical Condenser. Perfection of the Electrical Oscillator. Production of Oscillations of Great Power. Practicability of Trans-Oceanic "Wireless" Telegraphy Demonstrated. New Principle Offering Possibility of Interplanetary Communication.
6. Production of Extreme Electrical Pressures. Discovery of Conducting Properties of the Atmosphere. Difficulties Overcome and Results Attained. Electrical Power Transmission to any Distance without Wires the Best Way of Harnessing the Sun's Energy.

From Dublin 3

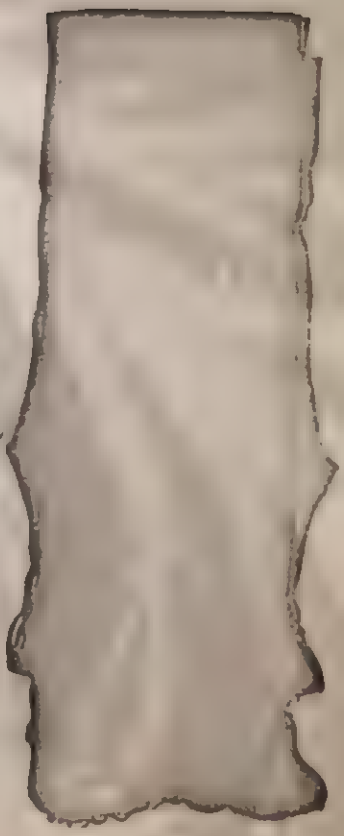
to 60 $\frac{21.6}{12.5} = 1.728$

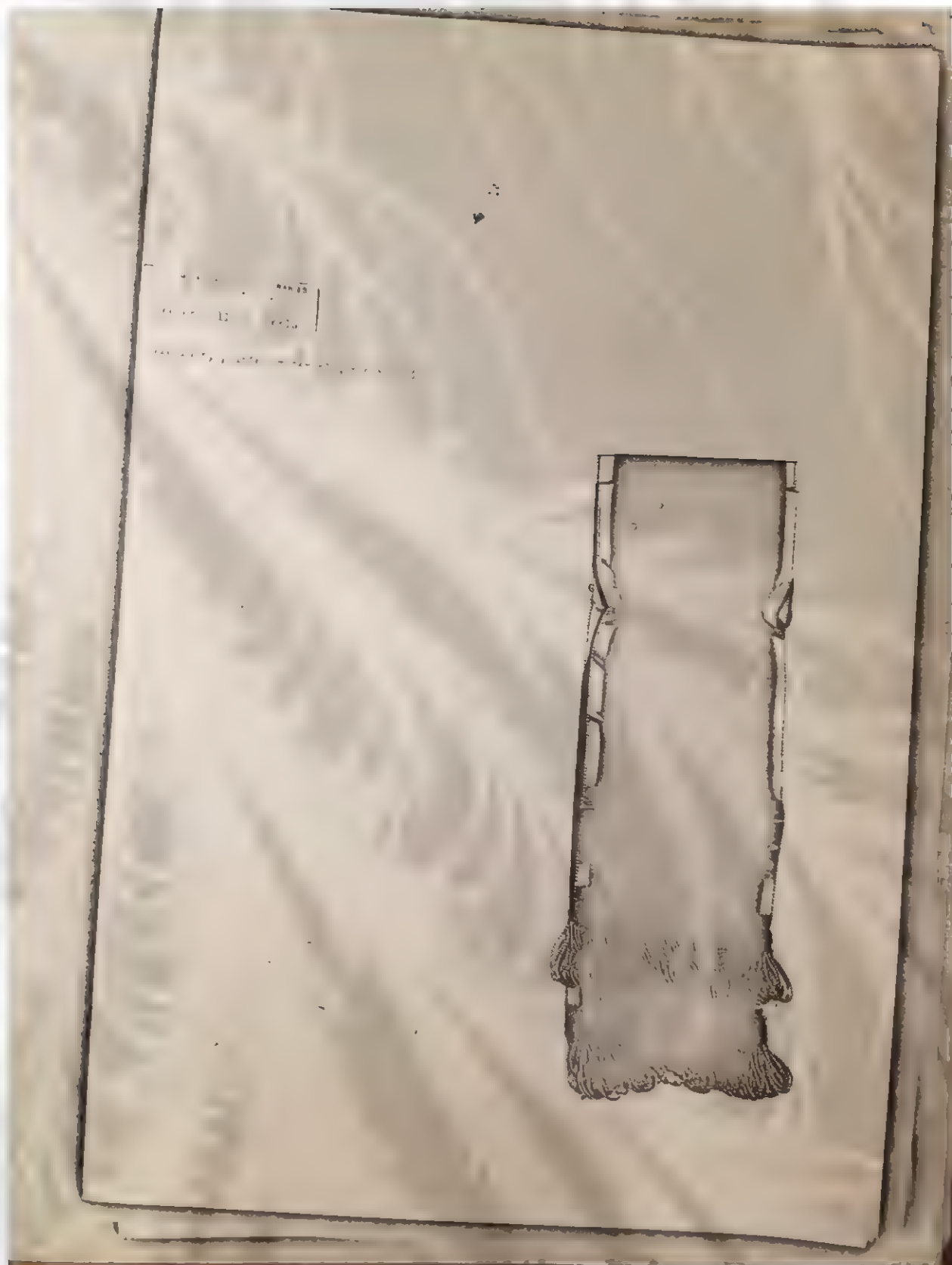
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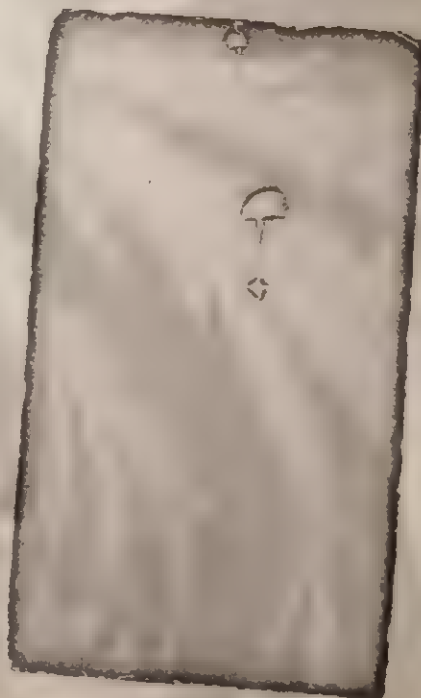
Badge of a Member of the
 American Academy of Arts & Letters
 is an at present not open to several
 years. The entrance is in 1931.
 By the fact that the entrance
 fee - amount of \$1000.00.





CLIPPER - SERIES
A. L. # 1000
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clippings, printed materials, memorabilia



AT WISCONSIN COLLECTIONS
Spec Is Coll Tesla

clippings, printed materials, memorabilia

EQUIPMENTS FOR

NIKOLA TESLA.
Born at Smiljan, Servia, 1857.

Nikola Tesla is a remarkable inventor and electrician who came into the employ of Mr. Edison in 1882. He was the son of a Greek Church priest. Completing a public school course, he attended Karlstadt Real School, graduating in 1873. His liking for mechanics and science caused him, in spite of parental objections, to devote himself to experiments in physics and electricity. Allowed to continue his studies at the polytechnic school at Graz, he completed there study of languages later at Prague and Budapest. After being an assistant in the government telegraphic engineering department, he was employed by a Parmesan lighting company, and the next year (1882) came to the employ of Mr. Edison in the United States.

Severing a pleasant connection with Mr. Edison, he developed the rotating magnetic field motor, and systems of polyphase current distribution, improved the efficiency of the induction coil, and experimented the new field opened up by himself of high frequency phenomena, also wireless distribution of lighting and power, and economical vacuum tube lighting.

His late work has been on synchro wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Tesla has been astonishingly productive of new lines of scientific investigation, and for this reason has few competent critics.

In stature he is a tall, sparely built man, having the most distinct bearing of a student. A slight German accent clings to his excellent English. He is unmarried and has lived a quiet life in New York City, though of late an extensive laboratory and wireless telegraph station has been built by him on the Jersey Coast. It is interesting to know that his only authorized statements since 1893 have appeared in the technical press and the Century Magazine.

In 1903 there is probably more than \$40,000,000.00 invested in Tesla machines and apparatus.

and his

BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG

APPLIED DIRECTOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

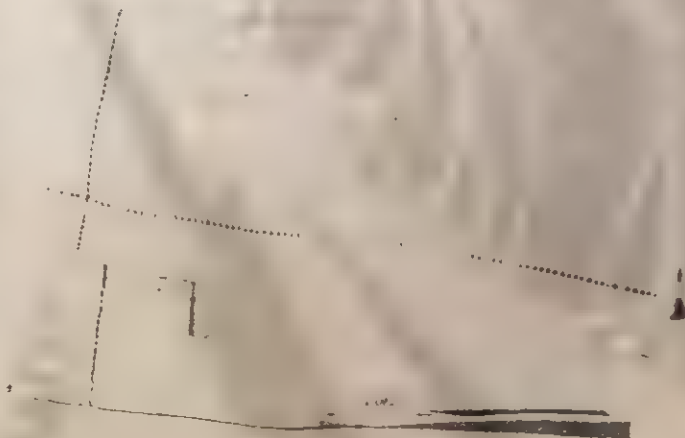
FOR LIGHT POWER AND RAILWAY

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

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Mr. Nikola Tesla's
handkerchief
left in 90's at this house.



RADIO - ELECTRONICS

NEWS RELEASE

154 WEST 14th STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Algonquin 5-7755

June 25, 1956

A commemorative ceremony was held at 11 A.M., Monday, June 25th, at the offices of RADIO-ELECTRONICS magazine, at 154 West 14 Street, New York, honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Nikola Tesla, possibly the greatest inventor who ever lived.

Lazar Lilić, consul general of Yugoslavia in New York, unveiled a memorial head of the great inventor. The Yugoslavian diplomat was invited to officiate at the unveiling because Tesla was a native of Croatia, now a part of Yugoslavia.

Hugo Gernsback, the publisher, a long-time intimate friend of Tesla, arranged the ceremony, and he also commissioned the commemorative sculptured base upon which the head rests.

Tesla--the Father of Wireless--was credited with more than 1,000 inventions, over 900 of which he patented. Unfortunately, he was so far ahead of his contemporaries that his patents often expired before they could be put to practical use. Our whole alternating current power system rests on Tesla's rotating field multiphase alternating-current concepts. He described a wireless system--with elevated antenna at transmitter and receiver--in 1893, one year before Marconi became interested in the study of wireless. Tesla's radio-guided submarine of the 1890s is the ancestor of all guided missiles. His filament-less electric lamps were the forerunners on which our neon and fluorescent lamps of today are based.

In May, 1888, the young engineer Tesla, but four years in the United States, read a paper before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In it he described a new alternating current system. The heart of the lecture was the induction motor with its basic and beautiful concept of the rotating magnetic field, the system which was destined to sweep the field. Among the listeners was George Westinghouse.

With characteristic vision, Westinghouse realized the fundamental importance of the polyphase AC system and acquired the basic patents. Its first impact on the general public was at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. There a Westinghouse Electric Company two-phase generator supplied motors and lamps. But it remained for the Niagara Falls power project to demonstrate in the most dramatic way possible that polyphase AC was the system of the future, for in August, 1895, Niagara power was delivered to the first industrial customer, and in 1896 AC transmission to Buffalo, 22 miles away, was begun. Through the

combined efforts of Nikola Tesla and George Westinghouse the modern age of electric power had truly opened.

The memorial is the actual death mask which Mr. Gernsback obtained on the day of Tesla's death, January 7, 1943. He conceived the idea of having the original plaster of Paris death mask heavily copper plated, a delicate undertaking never carried out before on a death mask. It required a ten-day electroplating process so the memorial could be permanently preserved for posterity.

The outstanding sculptor, Onorio Ruotolo, executed the novel base upon which the head is mounted. The three medallions on the base depict Tesla's outstanding inventions: the induction motor, first to use alternating current, the famed Tesla coil, which gave us high frequency currents; the Tesla wireless tower, first to transmit power by wireless through space.

Over 50 persons, all old-timers who knew Tesla personally, attended the unveiling exercises. There were many notables among the invited guests.

SEE ALSO RADIO-ELECTRONICS JULY 1956, Pages 6 and 29.

(complete)

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.



TELEPHONE PENNSYLVANIA 6-6000
CABLE CYANDONG

April 15, 1954

Mrs. Agnes Johnson Holden
327 East 52nd Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Holden:

We do not know of any memorial or museum to
Nikola Tesla.

If you are interested in publications regarding
his work, I suggest a visit to the Engineering Society Library
on the 13th floor of this building.

Very truly yours,

H. N. Hanline

Secretary

HHH:kk

Cc - Mr. Elgin B. Robertson

(complete)

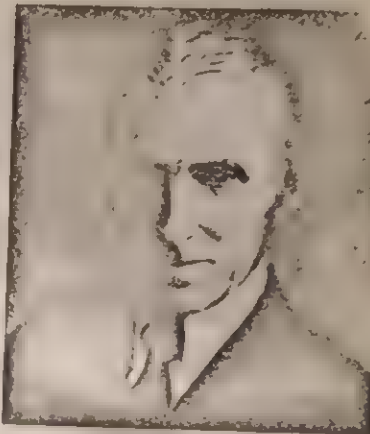
1. The 2nd Address given to the President of the Yugoslav
 2. 1st President, Harry A. Wallace's address on The
 3. of the Common Man

Out of this war, the greatest since the beginning of history, we must first see a world that would justify the sacrifice of so many lives. This new world must be a world in which there shall be no exploitation of the weak by the strong, no fear by the weak where there will be no domination of the power by the violence of the rich, where the products of the earth will be used with more sanity for the betterment and localization of life and more individuals for achieving wealth. This new world should not be a world of the down-trodden and humiliated, but of free men and free nations, equal in status and respect for man.



ROS TELLO PHOTOS ASTORIA N.Y.

SS NIKOLA TESLA, a Liberty ship, was launched at the Bethlehem Fairfield Shipbuilding Corporation on Sept. 25. The sponsor was Mrs. Vlasta Jibin, Serbian president of the Slavonian American Association. Also present were Ivan Ivanovich of Croatia, Bogdan Raditska and Louis Ivan Gavrilovich, Belarussian president of the Council of Americans of Croatian Descent, Zlatko Balmatovich and Nikola Tishovitch, nephews of the late Nikola Tesla. Others present were Joseph Petruszka, of Delmarco and Chole, now residing in the United States, Capt. Joe Antunovich and Thomas Rubin, representing Yugoslav seamen. Mrs. Anna Furian and Misses Charlotte Muzak, Anne Teaven and Mary Bialich.



THE LATE NIKOLA TESLA of whom the well known scientific writer Behrend wrote some years ago "Were we to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills and factories dead and idle. So far reaching is his work that it has become the despair and pride of industry. Should Tesla were to be suddenly withdrawn, darkness would prevail and we would stop to be a people."

Tela was a Serbian born in the region known as Lika, in Croatia His contributions to the American and world civilization were so great that they cannot be computed even in the present-day astronomical figures in which material wealth is expressed. Last January he died in extreme poverty in a New York hotel.



A CHILDISH TALE IN A TRAGIC BACKGROUND

The author of the New York Post of Oct. 1 published the following article by Miss Mitchell in the New York Post.

The reason the German boys at the Chetnik Lager in the Balkans were determined not to let the Nazis get their hands on her previous possessions and to dump them in the sea, she says, was that the Nazis would never find out where they were, she had the two Nazi spies, especially assigned to her by the Germans, dump them in the sea. And if you're confused about that, she warns you this is just the beginning of Miss Mitchell's story.

In the four years she spent in the Balkans, Miss Mitchell was offered the post of Albania's Minister of Culture (she didn't speak the language) was the subject of fierce debates as to whether or not she was a spy, and if so for whom, was forced at various times by all kinds of men who made delicately indecent proposals (as far as is recorded), and even drew up a plan for the complete reorganization of Albania, the fate of which is unclear since the Italians almost simultaneously ousted King Zog.

In addition she became a full fledged member of the Serb skull and shin bones organization, the Chetniks, and was given a uniform into whose lapel was sewn a packet of poison to be swallowed in the event of capture by the enemy. At that time, the authoress noted with fervor, "I was a Chetnik—until death."

Not quite. For when she was captured and the moment came to die, she decided she would hide instead. Her hiding place was to be her American passport. She expected the Germans to release her from captivity, following which she would spy on them and send the information to Mikhailevitch. What Miss Mitchell does not explain is how she expected to hide from the Germans by using a passport which identified her so clearly.

Overlooking these details, the fact remains that when the Germans nabbed her, she was jailed for 13 months. It was then that Miss Mitchell claims the Nazis put out a report that she was dead. That set

her to thinking. Why? Did they think it would have a lowering effect on the morale of the fighting Serbs? Miss Mitchell decided not. In fact she felt that the news of her martyrdom would inspire Mikhailevitch to even greater heights.

Thus does Miss Mitchell spin out her childish story against a background of real tragedy. So she runs all the way—from near amorous encounters (she is a lady of some years, her father was a soldier in the Civil War), to signs from heaven, to spy plots, to singing the Chetnik hymn in the prison lavatory.

If Sigmund Freud were alive, I should like to see what he would say about Miss Mitchell's story.

GOING CONCERN

Under this heading, the San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 18th published the following editorial.

Yugoslavia's guerrilla armies are now issuing communiques. A Free Yugoslavia radio station is sending direct dispatches to New York.

These are interesting indications of how successfully a beleaguered people, surrounded by Axis forces, can wage a fight for freedom. They have captured many towns and weapons and taken control of railways. A report from Cairo says that soldiers from the Italian Bergamo division, now mustered into a "Garibaldi division," are fighting side by side with Yugoslavia against the Germans.

The revolutionary state set up by the guerrilla armies seems definitely to be a going concern. It most worry King Peter almost as much as it does Hitler.

From the editorial, the same paper said: From all accounts the Yugoslav guerrillas are making things mighty tough for the Germans on the Dalmatian coast and

in the northeastern corner of Italy itself. The Partisans were said yesterday to hold firmly the whole Istrian peninsula in Italy, presumably including the Italian naval base of Pola. This account said there is heavy fighting on the Pola highway out of Trieste. Other reports have told of fighting in Trieste itself. On the Dalmatian coast the guerrillas are still standing off the Germans at Split and Susak.

Undoubtedly the German lines in this region are stretched pretty thin. The garrison work that was formerly done by the Italians suddenly put a heavy burden on the Nazis. More than that, Italian troops by the thousands are said to be joining the guerrillas.

What a time this would be to put an Allied army into Dalmatia!

BULGARIA WITHOUT BORIS

Editorial in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and Herald, a German language daily.

Bulgaria without Boris faces a decisive turning point. Perhaps history will repeat itself. . . . The downfall of the Central Powers began with Bulgaria in the first World War. Bulgaria might also ring in the funeral of the Third Reich.

The throne of King Boris was supported solely by German bayonets. But even these bayonets failed to drive the Bulgarians to fight against Russia. No one knew better than Boris that the Bulgarian peasant would under no circumstances go into action against his Russian friend and brother.

One of the forthcoming issues of the BULLETIN will bring "The Predicament of Small Nations," by James Marshall, lawyer, author and ex-leader, former president of the New York City Board of Education.

The United Committee is a non profit organization whose operational funds will come from donations of organizations and persons agreeing with its purposes, basic ideas and functions. Please make checks payable to "The United Committee of South Slavic Americans."

All communications should be addressed to: The United Committee of South Slavic Americans, 1010 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

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However that may have been, when World War I came Britain and France were willing to bid high for Italy's support. The secret Treaty of London—against stipulation of which Woodrow Wilson followed so vigorously protested—was followed by Italy's entrance into the war, not on the side of the Disembled but on that of the Allies. Some Italians have charged with great bitterness that when the time for settlement came Italy was defrauded out of much that had been promised. It is nevertheless undeniable

But what the re-ship of Mexicans
has demanded - see page 100 in the

[illegible]

HUGO GILBERT

Hugo Gellert, one of the outstanding American artists whose work is on the walls of the leading art museums.

Several thousand reproductions of the picture — 10 inches by 8, ready for framing — will be available at \$1 a copy. The profit will be used to help cover the expenses of the United Committee. Send orders with remittance to:

The United Committee of South Slavic Americans, 1010 Park Avenue,
New York 28, N. Y.

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

(complete)

goods, the one it entered on June 10, 1940, has proved incomparably the worst.

The above editorial evoked much comment. A good deal of it was unfavorable to the Sun. Some of it came from important Americans and Britishers who are so afraid of Russia that they fear and hate all Slavs, including the Balkan Slavs, although a preponderance of them are fighting on the side of Britain and the United States while Italy fought with Hitler. People of this sort want Italy to retain her grab after World War I in order to keep the Slavs in southeastern Europe as weak as possible. It is this attitude that Sforza & Co. exploit in their propaganda.

The Italian language press greatly resented the editorial.

On October 26th the Sun published an *after comment*. "The Record of Italy," which read:

Loyal Americans of Italian extraction are naturally sensitive to criticism of Italian policy since the beginning of the war. The feeling is quite strong among them that since the present Italian government has come out on the side of the Allies we should all let bygones be bygones and not call up unhappy memories. To this the rest of us can but reply that we are quite ready to welcome Italy once more to our friendship but that although Italy was our friend in the peace of the past and no doubt will be our friend in the peace to come, it was our enemy in war, that we have every right to tell the truth, as we see it, about the mad course that made a bitter and vindictive foe out of a nation which we have had many causes to love. Nor do we believe that any lasting good can be obtained by ignoring facts or misrepresenting history. The Sun for example has been accused of distorting history in an editorial article of September 9 referring to Italy's abandonment of the Triple Alliance in 1915. One publication has this to say:

The determining factor in Italy's repudiation of the Triple Alliance was the fact that Austria attacked weak little Serbia and Montenegro without notifying its Italian ally. The British situation had nothing to do with it. Italy had a particular interest in having friends on the other side of the Adriatic, and she thought she had a friend in Serbia as she knew she had one in Montenegro. Britain and France

were willing to bid high for Italy's support, but would any one have had Italy refuse that support?

The obvious purpose here is to challenge an implication in our article that in 1915 the government of Italy hawked its wares around in every available market. As first of many witnesses competent to testify on this subject we may call to the stand Dr. George Peabody Gooch of Trinity College, Cambridge University, England, whose *History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century* is generally looked upon by scholars as a masterpiece in its field. In his *History of Modern Europe 1878-1919*, Dr. Gooch dealt somewhat extensively with the negotiations which foreshadowed Italy's intervention in the last war.

In the early days of the war, says Dr. Gooch (page 572 in the work to which we have just made reference), the Italian government asked its partners [Germany and Austria] for compensation under Article 17 of the Triple Alliance and hinted a wish "through Berlin for the Trentino." This was dismissed by Vienna, but the death of San Giuliano brought to the helm of Italian foreign affairs Sonnino, who had been one of the stoutest champions of the Triple Alliance. On entering the Salandra Ministry, Sonnino accepted the principle enunciated by his chief, that what was needed was freedom "from all preconceptions and prejudices, from every sentiment except that of sincere egoism." He at once renewed the suggestion about the Trentino. Berlin supported him, but Berchtold still said no. Whereupon Berlin again urged Vienna to concessions but the stubborn Berchtold again refused.

At that moment the Austrian Foreign Minister was dismissed and Burian was summoned to take his place. On March 9 Burian was alarmed by the Russian advance in Galicia and feared it might bring Rumania in on the side of the Allies. Accordingly he announced that he was ready to talk territory with Italy, but by that time Sonnino had raised his price. On April 10 the Italian Minister demanded the whole of South Tyrol, Gorizia, Gradisca and Trieste, together with several islands off the Dalmatian coast and Italian sovereignty over Valona. The Austrians

again balked, but Italy knew where there was a market ready to listen to reason. Accordingly, on April 28, the secret Treaty of London was signed by Sir Edward Grey and the Ambassadors of Russia, France and Italy. Dr. Gooch records under the sub-title, "The Price Paid," details of the foregoing account of the proceedings.

We make this statement at such length not with any desire to wound anybody's feelings but because we want regular readers of *The Sun* to be reminded that when we discuss such matters we always endeavor to get detailed, authentic and plausible information.

LIPPMANN ON THE BALKANS

Every reader of this BULLETIN should read with care pages 146-152 of Walter Lippmann's best selling book *U. S. Foreign Policy*, where he speculates about the future of the Balkans and the rest of Eastern Europe.

The region," he writes, "lies beyond the reach of American power. It is not possible for the United States, and therefore it will not be possible for Great Britain either, to impose and maintain a settlement in this region by military force. Our power is on the sea and in the air, not on the land, and our interest in the interior of the European continent is indirect.

The barrier between Russia and the rest of Europe cannot be reconstructed because Russia, emerging from this war the great military power of Europe, whereas in 1918 she was prostrate.

Does this mean that Poland, the Danubian states and the Balkan states have no prospect of assured independence and that they are destined inexorably to become satellites of Russia or to be incorporated into the Soviet Union? The question cannot be answered categorically at this time. When the war ends, the Russians will almost certainly have an overwhelming preponderance of military force in this region, and it is inconceivable that the Red Army after liberating these people from the Nazi conquerors, will permit governments operating from London or Washington to organize anti-Russian states on the Russian border."

Spec. Coll. Tesla

oil, rope, painted materials, memorabilia

at the time of the fire
the house was in a
state of ruin
the only thing left
was the house
the house was
burned down
the house was
burned down
the house was
burned down



LE MUSEE ... - MAR 13
... 1000
Spec. Coll. Tesla

callings, printed materials, memorabilia



LT NIKOLA TESLA
RANGES
T. A. E. IONS
Spec As Coll Tesla

(clippings, printed material, memorabilia)

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND
THE UNVEILING OF THE
NIKOLA TESLA MEMORIAL
IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY
THE DATE JUNE 25 1956
THE TIME 11 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING
THE LOCATION 154 WEST 14TH STREET N Y
REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED

R S V P

RADIO-ELECTRONICS
HUGO GERNSBACH, PUBLISHER

(complete)

Translation:

The jury for the competition for a story and scenario for a biographical film on the life of Nikola TESLA gave prizes to only seven of the forty-nine submitted, but none were awarded the first, second or third prizes, since it was felt none of the works answered the specific conditions of the competition.

Two ~~XXXXXX~~ prizes of 15,000 and 10,000 dinars were awarded for film scenarios. The author of the first has not yet claimed his award, the author of the second is Dragoslav NEDELJKOVIC' from Požarevac.

Fourth and fifth awards in the story contest, totalling 300,000 dinars, went to Borislav KLEJER of Belgrade and Ivonko VELJACIC of Zagreb.

Three runner-up prizes were awarded in the story contest to Vladimir CARINA and Bozidar BLAGOJEVIC of Belgrade, both 75,000 dinars each, and to Petar TOBANOVIC ~~XXXX~~ of Trstenik, 50,000 dinars.

Rezultati natjecanja za scenarije i priče o životu i radu Nikole Tesle

Zirnateljstvo za scenarije i priče o životu i radu Nikole Tesle, od 49 prijavljenih radova, nagradilo je prvo i drugo mjesto prvom, drugim i trećim nagradom, jer su odgovarali uslovima natjecanja.

Za prvo mjesto podijeljene su dvije stipendije: jedna od 150.000, druga od 10.000 dinara. Autor prve još nije javio, dok je drugu dobio Dragoslav Nedeljković iz Požarevca. Za scenarje su dodijeljene četiri i pete nagrade o ukupnom iznosu od 300.000 dinara. Dobile ih Borislav Klejer iz Beograda, Ivonko Veljačić iz Zagreba. Znači dodijeljeni su i drugi nagrade za scenarije Vladimir Carina, Bozidar Blagojević i Petar Tobanović po 75.000 dinara. Petar Čubac iz Trstenika 50.000 dinara.

Nikola Tesla

Spec 10 Coll Tesla

clippings, printed material, memorabilia

STANDS IN RECORD TO

STANDS IN RECORD TO

TESLA GETS PATENTS ON HELICOPTER-PLANE

Wireless Experimenter Says His Invention Is Ideal for Air Flights.

Nikola Tesla, pioneer wireless experimenter, has turned his attention to aviation. According to an announcement from Munn & Co., patent attorneys, the 71-year-old inventor has received two patents from the United States Patent Office for a combined helicopter and airplane. The plane has not been built, and according to the inventor he is not particularly interested in experimenting with the actual building. He says he is certain the plane will fly.

Briefly, his helicopter-airplane takes off vertically as a helicopter and then by mechanical means is turned in the air until the propeller is at right angles to the circling position and draws the machine through the air laterally, or at any other angle the operator wishes it to go.

The inventor said yesterday that he conceives his plane as the ideal wing spread. It can be built with a depth and length of eight feet and a span of 15 feet. Its weight would be about 500 pounds, and a machine of this size would carry two persons.

Mr. Tesla describes his power plant as a turbine engine which also compresses some of the air and uses it as present-day internal combustion engines and semiautomatic rotary motor.

PLANS NEW AIRWAY

Wm. L. ...
...
... Tesla

...ing, in the material, memorabilia

SPINITE TO TESSA.

Los Towns of the Federal Bank
the electrician in an opinion.

New Haven, Conn. Aug 20 In the United
States District Court today Judge Townsend
decided upon a decision in an admiralty case
of great importance. It is a case which will
be quoted by the inventors of the New Haven
applied to three inventions by Thomas Edison
an electric magnetic motor, another an
electric transmission of power, and the third
for a specific electric use of a motor embody-
ing the invention of the New Haven Electric
Co. which is a part of the transmission of power.

[illegible]

HOT SPRING

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhoff of New York arrived at the Homestead yesterday registered for the cure and drove in the afternoon through the

Arrivals from Philadelphia included Mr and Mrs. Alfred A. Biddle, Mr and Mrs. Samuel J. Reeve and Mr and Mrs. C. Howard Clark Jr. Mrs. M. L. Collen of New York was guest at a tea of Mrs. Guy Hinds at the Chestnuts.

AUGUSTA

Mr and Mrs. M. W. Partridge were dinner hosts last night at the Partridge Inn in compliment to Mr and Mrs J. Cliff Blanchard of Montclair N. J. who are Bos Air-Vanderbilt guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Merrill of Boston are at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt.

CANDEN

After the meet of the hounds yesterday afternoon a tea-dance was given in the Kirkwood Grill by Mrs. Nelson.

A grandmothers' putting contest was held yesterday by guests of Kirk Inn on the Green at the hotel.

Hobkirk Inn arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Kretzman and W. C. ... of New York.

Arrivals at the Elfrwood are the
Misses Mildred Stewart and Mary M.
Staunar, Mrs. Thomas Diamond, P.
R. Fish, J. S. Johnston and Robert
Dumble of New York and Mr. and
Mrs. H. G. Maltin and Mr. and
Mrs. W. W. Beebe of England.

(complete)

Spec. No. 1011 Tesla

col., ch., printed material, non-rebills

Important
Receipt for photographs
loaned Consul General
of Yugoslavia

11 Photographs of A. Tala and
1 letter of A. Tala to the
Consul General

January 26 - 1947

L. Lovatinski

(complete)

Kenneth M. Swezey, 163 Wilton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

11/11/1940

Nikola Tesla at Columbia
Tesla-Johnson correspondence revived
a famous association

Kenneth M. Swezey

In acquiring, last December, a collection of letters from the famous scientist-inventor Nikola Tesla to Robert Underwood Johnson, poet and editor of The Century Magazine, the Special Collections Department revived a unique association of Tesla with Columbia University. It also made available to the researcher a correspondence that reveals the warmth, wit, loyalty in friendship, and wide-ranging interests of this enigmatic genius better than any other known. The collection was obtained from Mrs. Agnes Holden, daughter of Dr. Johnson, with funds from the Friends of the Columbia Libraries, and part of it formed the nucleus of the exhibition of Tesla memorabilia held recently in the Butler Library.

To better understand the strange blend of poetry and science, fervor and intellect, in Tesla's character, as shown in his work and particularly in these letters, it may help to consider his extraordinarily cosmopolitan background. Born in 1856 in Smiljan, Croatia (then ruled by Austria-Hungary, but now part of Yugoslavia), of Serbian

(complete)

... I.
Nikola-Johnson

... he received his technical education in Graz, Styria, and
... Bohemia. His first jobs were with the new telephone company
... and then with the Continental Edison Company in Paris.
... to America in 1884, he worked for nearly a year at the Edison
... Works, in New York City. Soon after, establishing there a
... laboratory of his own, and becoming an American citizen, he began the
... meteoric career of discovery and invention that was, within a few
... years, to change the life and history of the whole world.

... retest of these discovery-inventions was his induction motor and
... its associated polyphase system for the generation, transmission, and
... utilization of electric current, on which he was granted basic patents
... 1888, and which later became the foundation of the vast light and
... power industry we know today. It was Tesla's lecture-demonstration,
... "Experiments With Alternate Currents of Very High Frequency and Their
... Artificial
... Application to Methods of Illumination," given at Columbia College on
... 10, 1891, however, that started him on the road to popular fame.

... t this lecture---presented before the American Institute of
... Electrical Engineers, at the invitation of Professors Michael Pupin
... and Francis Crocker---Tesla first demonstrated his high-frequency,
... high-voltage transformer, soon to become world-famous as the "Tesla
... coil," and his filamentless tubular gas-filled lights (some bent to
... form names and others coated with phosphors) that presaged the neon and
... fluorescent lights of today. In one demonstration he lit lamps, held
... in his hands "like flaming swords," by several hundreds of thousands of
... volts passing through his own body! Provided the frequency were high
... enough, alternating current of enormous voltage could be completely
... harmless---a discovery in physiology that led to diathermy and other
... forms of high-frequency electrotherapeutics.

(complete)

appearing at precisely the right time, this article and this friendship lent a hand in helping Tesla win the degree. Having read the article, Professor Osborn wrote to Dr. Johnson for his personal opinion of Tesla. On May 17, 1894, Johnson wrote a glowing reply (now in Columbia's "Honors" file). He was "deeply impressed" with Tesla's "scientific and scholarly" temperament. Regarding Tesla's general culture: "...he knows the language and is widely read in the best literature of Italy, Germany and France as well as much of the Slavic countries to say nothing of Greek and Latin. He is particularly fond of poetry and is always quoting Leopardi or Dante or Goethe or the Hungarians or the Russians." Tesla's character was one of "distinguished sweetness, sincerity, modesty, refinement, generosity and force, as you yourself have seen enough of him to know."

The letters in the Tesla-Johnson collection (which also includes a few photographs, magazine articles, and newspaper clippings) give Tesla's side of the story. They number about 165, and date from early 1894 to 1937, the year in which Dr. Johnson died. Some are addressed to Mrs. Johnson, for whom Tesla also had a great affection and admiration; and several, including one in French, to Miss Agnes.

Written on stationery of either "The Gerlach---Strictly Fire Proof Family Hotel," 49 West 27th Street, or his laboratory, 35 South Fifth Avenue, the earliest letters were respectfully formal, beginning "Dear Johnson," or "My dear Dr. Johnson," and signed always, "N. Tesla"---his customary signature. Most were delivered by messenger, rather than by post.

An interchange of interests between Tesla and Johnson (and often Mrs. Johnson) is suggested from the beginning. On January 8, 1894 he asked his friend to thank Mrs. Johnson for the flowers she had sent him the day before (Orthodox Christmas). In appreciation he sent her an

article by Professor Crookes and a Crookes' "radiometer" (a little heat-powered "windmill" that spins in an evacuated bulb), which he considered "the most beautiful invention made."

By April, Tesla had Johnson, along with such fellow-celebrities as Joseph Jefferson, Mark Twain, and Marion Crawford visit his laboratory to take high-voltage sparks through their bodies or to pose for the first photographs ever taken by gaseous-tube light. At the same time, he was making literal translations from works of the Serbian poet, Zmai Iovan Iovanovich, which Johnson would paraphrase in English verse.

A year later, Tesla wrote boldly, "My Dear---Mr. Johnson, Luka! friend! brother! answered them all! All! ...if it were not for the typewriter I would have never done it ...and it seems sad to make so many friends by having a misfortune and then to lose them all by replying in type!" Two weeks earlier, Tesla's laboratory had been destroyed by fire. Thereafter he broke with formality, called Johnson "Luka", Mrs. Johnson "Mrs. Filipov", and often even signed his own letters "Nikola." The nicknames came from "Luka Filipov," Montenegrin hero Johnson had helped him translate into English.

Then Tesla referred in these letters to "millionaires", he was continuing a private joke between him^{self} and the Johnsons, who tried to keep him supplied with wealthy friends in the hope they might finance his inventions. In March, 1899, because of one who did, he moved from the Gerlach to the old Waldorf-Astoria.

Tesla's hypersensitivity to the distress of others is evident in a letter concerning an illness of Kipling: "I cannot tell you how anxious I am. ...I have worked myself into a pitch of excitement and have not slept two nights, being unable to get him off my mind." Letters like these in the correspondence include personal and social

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1917 - J. Slavichson

-6-

affairs, wireless telegraphy, Tesla's radio-controlled boat of 1898 (forerunner of the guided missile), transmission of power without wires. One series of letters concerns Tesla's long article, "The Problem of Increasing Human Energy," which appeared in the June, 1900 issue of The Century Magazine.

Letters came farther apart as the men grew older, but Tesla's affection never wavered. His last message was a telegram: YOU ARE ALWAYS IN MY THOUGHTS LOVE MY DEAR FRIEND. MAY THE LORD PRESERVE YOU IN THE NEW YEAR BESTOW UPON YOU HIS MOST DESIRED BLESSINGS - YOUR NIKOLA.

(complete)

NIKOLA TESLA

On last Thursday night here in our city of New York, a man who was 87 years of age died in his humble hotel room.

His name was Nikola Tesla.

He died in poverty, but he was one of the most successful men who ever lived.

His achievements were great and are becoming greater as time goes on.

Nikola Tesla could have amassed hundreds of millions of dollars, could have become the richest man in the country, in the world, if he wished for riches.

He did not.

He did not care for anything, did not have time for anything, that spells success for too many people.

Nikola Tesla was a great humanitarian, a pure scientific genius, a poet in science.

He did extraordinary amazing miraculous things during his life amongst us. He did them simply to serve mankind, and for his services he did not charge anything.

Money—he did not care for it.

Honor—who was anybody to honor anybody else? That was his attitude.

Gratitude—he did not expect or demand it.

Nikola Tesla did not care to be paid for anything he did for the human race. He simply functioned according to his natural genius, which had come to him in the land of his birth, Yugoslavia, as a son of his mother.

Now this extraordinary man is dead. Or so they say. The papers on Friday told us he died. His body was found still on the bed in his hotel room in this city. And the newspapers published obituaries and editorials summarizing his life and work, and they told of his personal habits and eccentricities.

Tesla, they say, is dead. In a funeral parlor in this city there is all that is left of his person.

The funeral services will be held on next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. People will come, many people, people of all walks of life—humble, unknown people and people who are famous—scientists and industrialists, and others.

And that will be all right. It is the customary thing to do.

But Tesla is not dead—Tesla is not really dead. Only his poor, wasted body has here stilled.

The real, important part of Tesla lives in his achievement, which is great, almost beyond calculation, and an integral part of our civilization, our daily lives, our current war effort.

Today we on this program do not mourn Tesla, do not honor him, for we know that Nikola Tesla would not care for that.

Why mourn Tesla?

His life is a triumph.

We who are in this studio today are just thinking of him, talking of him among ourselves and to you who are listening to us, and we are playing some music and singing a few songs which we think Nikola Tesla would have liked.

We celebrate his achievement on earth, his great triumph, which is our triumph—the triumph of all peoples on the earth.

We celebrate his contributions to our life, to the sum-total of civilization and human potentialities in America and everywhere, which will be as permanent as man himself.

We are talking about Tesla, celebrating the fact that we belong to the same species to which he belonged while amongst us.

He is a feather in the cap of the whole human race—and Yugoslavia and America can be specially proud of him.

A few years ago a fellow scientist of Tesla's—Dr. A. R. Behrend, also an American—wrote about him in his book on the induction motor—the motor which owes its existence to Tesla and which now is in the very center of nearly everything that moves on wheels in this country.

Said Dr. Behrend: "Were we to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills and factories dead and idle. So far-reaching is his work that it has become the warp and woof of industry. Should Tesla's work be suddenly withdrawn, darkness would prevail and we would slump into barbarism."

So it is true—Tesla is not dead. He is very much alive amongst us.

Among us is the triumph of his life, his achievement which we celebrate here.

We do not honor him, we are gathered to feel the triumph of one human life, and to share our feeling with those listening in.

This tribute to Nikola Tesla, written by Louis Adams, was read by the Hon. Pierre LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, over station WJNC on Sunday, January 18, 1928.

(complete)

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Yugoslavia, as a son of his mother.

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Said Dr. Behrend: "Were we to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would come to halt, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills and factories dead and idle. So harrowing is his work that it has become the warp and woof of industry. Should Tesla's work be suddenly withdrawn, darkness would prevail and we would plunge into barbarism."

So it is true—Tesla is not dead. He is very much alive amongst us.

Among us in the triumph of his life, his achievement which we celebrate here.

We do not honor him, we are gathered to feel the triumph of one human life, and to share our feeling with those listening in.

This tribute to Nikola Tesla written by Louis Adams was read by the Hon. Furber LeGarde, Mayor of New York City over station WJNC on Sunday January 16, 1943.

(complete)

Strange Genius

ASK ANY GROUP of power men to name those who laid the foundation for today's electrical generation and distribution. You'll wind up with an impressive list—Edison, Brush, Thomson, Westinghouse, many others. But there is almost sure to be a significant omission.

Yet this forgotten man conceived the polyphase ac motor, still basic, and devised a suitable system of generation and distribution for applying it. To grasp the magnitude of this contribution, we must turn back to the 1880's when the electrical era was being born, and the "battle of the systems" held sway.

Arc lights and motors were being operated on constant current series systems. Edison's Pearl Street generating station had opened in 1882 supplying incandescent lamps and later dc motors on a constant potential system. In the leadership of Westinghouse and Stanley, the advantages of ac distribution were demonstrated. But there was no successful ac motor.

In May, 1888, a young Yugo-Slav engineer, but four years in the United States, read a paper before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In it he described a new ac system. Its heart was the induction motor with its basic and beautiful concept of the rotating magnetic field. The man was Nikola Tesla, the system he described was destined to sweep the field.

With characteristic vision, George Westinghouse realized the fundamental importance of the polyphase ac system and acquired the basic patents. Its first impact on the general public was at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. There a 2 phase generator supplied motors and lamps, and, through rotary converters and motor generators, a variety of dc equipment.

But it remained for the Niagara Falls power project to demonstrate in the most dramatic way possible that polyphase ac was the system of the future. Since 1886 when a charter to develop its power had been granted, the eyes of the world had been on Niagara. An international commission, headed by Lord Kelvin, had reviewed 17 proposals, found none acceptable. Later, just five years after Tesla's AIEE paper, it was officially decided to use the polyphase system.

In August, 1895, Niagara power was delivered to the first industrial customer and in 1896 ac transmission to Buffalo, 22 miles away, was begun. By that time, the steam turbine had been introduced in America and the modern age of electric power had truly opened.

For Nikola Tesla, these far reaching inventions were but a beginning. Still to come was brilliant work in high frequencies, thinking basic to much of today's radio art. Yet by the time of his death in 1943, both he and his work had begun to slip into obscurity. Why?

A man of flashing insights and enormous brilliance, Tesla was largely indifferent to the development of his ideas. Thus he left to others while he followed the lure of new challenges. In later years, his projects became more grandiose, his ways more mysterious, his pronouncements more Olympian. And working alone, as he did, he formed none of the institutional ties that help to perpetuate a record of accomplishment.

Next year—July 10, 1956—will be the 100th anniversary of Nikola Tesla's birth. It would be fitting for our engineering societies to commemorate this occasion, to acknowledge our debt to this strange and lonely genius who changed our world for the better.

(REPRINTED BY PERMISSION)



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TESLA MEMORIAL

FOR PUBLICATION JUNE 26, 1956

Nikola Tesla, world famous inventor and discoverer--who secured over 900 patents--was born July 6, 1856 at Smiljan, Serbia, (now Yugoslavia). He died in New York, January 7, 1943, at the age of 87. On July 6, 1956, the world celebrates the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The Tesla Memorial measures 24 inches high. It was designed by Hugo Gernsback, publisher of RADIO-ELECTRONICS magazine. As the owner of Tesla's original plaster of Paris death mask, Gernsback had it heavily electroplated with copper, a process that took 10 days. This will preserve it for posterity. The heavy mask now, weighing 15 lbs., is mounted on a marble composition pedestal executed by the renowned sculptor Onorio Ruotolo. Three medallions commemorate Tesla's greatest inventions: the Tesla Oscillation Transformer; the first A.C. Induction Motor; the Tower for Wireless Power Transmission.

~~The memorial was unveiled by His Excellency Dr. Matko~~
~~Ambassador of YUGOSLAVIA, on June 25, in the offices of RADIO-~~
~~ELECTRONICS, New York.~~

Please watch photo credit: © 1956 by RADIO-ELECTRONICS
Magazine, New York

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THE NIKOLA TESLA CENTENNIAL 1856-1956

This year, American scientific and engineering societies, and the nations of the world, honor the centennial year of the birth of Nikola Tesla. The contributions of Tesla to science, industry, and to this country have manifested themselves in our every-day lives and remain as monuments to his outstanding achievements.

- 1885-1887. Tesla invents the "third-brush" method of d.c. generator regulation. Develops and obtains patents on improved arc lamps and lamp systems.
1888. Tesla presents the Polyphase System of a.c. power transmission, which has since become universal, embracing the entire field of constant-speed synchronous, induction, and split-phase motors. His genius was instrumental in creating a wonderful industry—wonderful in the ingenuity of the apparatus used in power transmission over long distances, and wonderful in the broad applications which have been, and continue to be, directing factors in modern engineering practice.
- 1889-1890. Tesla develops thermo-magnetic and pyro-magnetic generators. Develops method of obtaining direct from alternating currents.
- 1891-1893. First public announcement of researches on the phenomena of alternating currents of high frequency and potential. Out of his famous "trio-ecies" of lectures delivered in America and in Europe came these pioneering discoveries and inventions:
- a) Construction of neon signs and display of cold-light, fluorescent lamps.
 - b) Demonstrations of the safe, physiological effects of currents of high frequency and high potential.
 - c) The first announcement of a system of radio transmission comprising the essential tuned coupled circuit and aerial-ground connection elements.
 - d) Introduction of the "Tesla Coil," to become the progenitor of a myriad of discoveries in related scientific fields.
 - e) The phenomenon and method of high frequency induction heating.
 - f) The recognition of stranded wire and the use of oils in high frequency, high potential circuit applications.
- 1894-1897. Discoveries in radiations, material streams, and emanations, contributing to the fundamental understanding of X-Ray and atomic radiations. Electro-mechanical isosynchronous generators for a.c. electric time systems. With two fundamental patents, Tesla introduced the key "four-tuned circuit system" of radio transmission and laid the basis for the development of the radio art.
1898. Tesla develops and patents a system of radio control of remote objects. Operates a crewless, submersible craft in the open sea near New York, creating the science of "guided missiles and weapons." Develops high frequency circuit controllers, detectors.
1899. Conducts secret researches at Colorado Springs. Produces most powerful electrical discharges ever achieved by man, surpassing natural lightning. Discovery of standing waves in the earth, and means to produce intense electrical activity from this effect.
- 1900-1905. Erects famed Long Island Research Laboratory at Wardenclyffe for the purpose of experimenting with wireless power transmission.
- 1905-1913. Researches and patents on a new mechanical principle, embodied in a variety of machines as reversible gas and steam turbines, mechanical transformers, and pumps.
- 1914-1917. Researches on ultra-high speed turbines in the range of 40,000 R.P.M. Patent on a system of wireless transmission of electric power.
- 1918-1931. Announces a method of inter-planetary power transmission. Patents on heliometers, speed indicators, frequency and flow meters, and lightning protectors.
- 1932-1942. Research studies in teleodynamics and ultra-high voltage d.c. power transmission system.
1943. Death at 86, January 7, 1943, New York City.

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 21, No. 2

January 8, 1962

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Acquisition Notes

Nikola Tesla Papers. Microfilm copies of the correspondence of Nikola Tesla, the famous scientist-inventor, have been obtained from Yugoslavia by the Manuscript Division. In them there is this letter of November 17, 1898, from Mark Twain:

Have you . . . patents on that destructive terror which you have been inventing? . . . Here in the hotel the other night when some interested men were discussing means to persuade the nations . . . to disarm, I advised them to seek something more sure than disarmament by perishable paper contract--invite the great inventors to continue something against which fleets and armies would be helpless, and thus make war thenceforth impossible. I did not suspect that you were already attending to that, and getting ready to introduce into the earth permanent peace and disarmament in a practical and mandatory way.

The letter was sent to Tesla in New York from Vienna, where Twain was lecturing and discussing, on the side, the perennial problem of world peace. Tesla was convinced that he could transmit power by wireless, and his friend Twain had thrilled at the prospect of a weapon that would outlaw war.

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Nikola Tesla was the *beau idéal* of the inventor-scientist of his generation. In the age of Edison, Steinmetz, Bell, Pupin, and Marconi, he was the handsome, daring, dramatic, speculative genius of the laboratory to whom all the world looked for answers to the challenging problems of the new century. But the resultant fascinating correspondence was taken to his birthplace in Yugoslavia after his death and had thus been lost to American scholars. Recently, however, a Nikola Tesla Museum has been established in Belgrade, and through the facilities of microfilm the letters are now available to readers in the Manuscript Division.

In the first generous sample to reach the Library, there is correspondence with George Westinghouse; Pierpont Morgan, the financier; his lawyer, George Scherff; his literary friend and poet, Robert Underwood Johnson, and his admirer, Mark Twain. The letters to him reveal the high regard in which his contemporaries held him. The letters he wrote show the amazing drive, vaulting ambition, agonies, and frustrations of a brilliant genius, whose inventions did so much to change the world. There are 2,340 microfilm frames, with more to follow, through which the impact of science on the 20th-century world can be studied. [C. Carroll Hollis]

Events in the Offing

The New York Chamber Soloists, the distinguished group of vocalists and instrumentalists that has performed a number of times at the Library, will return on Friday evening, January 19, under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress, to present another unusual program of classical and modern music. The presence of Adele Addison, soprano, and Charles Bressler, tenor, will make possible the performance of rarely heard vocal compositions. The complete program follows:

- Händel - Cantata "Crudel tiranno Amor"
- Liederman - Quartet for oboe & strings
- Haydn - Scotch & Welsh airs, for solo voice and duet
- Bach - Cantata "Jauchzet Gott."

The concert will begin promptly at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium and will be broadcast in its entirety by Station WGS-AM-FM of Washington.

Tickets will be distributed by the Hayes Concert Bureau, 1108 G Street, N. W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, January 15. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling District 7-4387. Mail orders are not accepted.

Jean de Rigault and the Tréteau de Paris Théâtre Company will present one performance of Jean-Paul Sartre's "Huis-Clos" and Eugène Ionesco's "La Cantatrice Chauve" in the Coolidge Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. on Monday, January 22, to an invited audience. The program, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund in the Library

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of Congress, will be given in French; both plays will be presented in costume.

The Tréteau de Paris Théâtre Company is touring the United States under the sponsorship of the Government of the French Republic through L'Association Française d'Action Artistique and with the cooperation of the French Cultural Services in the United States and of Edward Morot-Gir, Cultural Counselor to the French Embassy, who also serves as his country's representative of French universities in the United States.

"Huis-Clos" ("No Exit") had its initial performance in Paris in May 1944. Tania Balachova, who starred in the role of Ines in the original cast, will serve as the director for this production. In 1947, the play was presented in New York City and received the New York Critics Circle Award as the best foreign play of the season.

"La Cantatrice Chauve" ("The Bald Prima Donna") was produced in Paris in 1950 by Nicolas Bataille, who played the role of Mr. Martin in the original production and who will direct this production.

The players who will appear in the French Company are Jean-François Calvé, Francis Lax, Danièle Lebrun, Jacques Legré, Marguerite Perrin, Negro Verdié, and Jacqueline Staup.

Jean de Rignault, founder and manager of the Tréteau de Paris company on its North American tour, brought the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier of Paris to the Library of Congress in March 1960 in a presentation of Molière's "Le Misanthrope."

A few tickets will be available to members of the staff on a first-come, first-served basis, but staff members must visit the Poetry Office in person to obtain them; telephone calls will be not accepted.

Library of Congress Publications

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third series, vol. 15, no. 1, January-June 1961. 1961. Part 6: Maps and Atlases. (vii, 93 p.) Part 11B: Commercial Prints and Labels. (vii, 79 p.) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.: Part 6, 50 cents for this issue or \$1 a year; Part 11B, \$1 for this issue or \$2 a year.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress. Science and Technology Division. Revised edition, 1961. (v, 107 p.) For sale by the Government Printing Office at 65 cents a copy.

This bibliography of Chinese serials in science and technology, compiled by Joan Wu, is based entirely on titles in the collections of the Library of Congress. The first edition was issued in 1955, and the present edition contains approximately twice as many entries as its predecessor and is designed as a practical guide to LC's holdings.

The list is arranged by subject in seven major sections, five of which contain several subsections. Within each unit the entries are arranged alphabetically. The following information is provided for each serial: title, publisher, place of publication, frequency, title

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changes, if any, and LC holdings. To facilitate use of the materials, the Library of Congress call number, or the special call number for materials in the custody of the Orientalia Division, is also cited. There are two titles indexes, one for the Wade-Giles and mainland Chinese romanized titles and the other for the English and Latin titles of English-language publications.

Library of Congress Classification--Additions and Changes. List 12, July-September 1961. (27 p.) For sale by the Government Printing Office.

Personnel

Appointments: Russell D. Anderson, reprint file clerk, GS-2, Card, F684; Allen Henry, control room attendant, GS-1, S&A, OP258; Mary P. McCarthy, arranger-counter, GS-3, Cat M, OP216; Joanne M. Papada, clerk-typist, GS-3, GR&B, F677; Daniel G. Partan, legal analyst, GS-11, LRS A, F6869; Charles J. Puskar, card drawer-biller, GS-3, Card, F6823; Claude R. Swanson, labeler, GS-2, Subj Cat, OP225; Leslie H. Wright, card drawer, GS-3, Card, OP196; John J. Zampella, editorial clerk, GS-4, AID, F6907.

Temporary Appointments: Samuel Garner, mail clerk, GS-2, LRS B; Warren T. Gregory, document control clerk, GS-3, ARD; Donald F. Taylor, labeler, GS-2, Subj Cat, OP225.

Reappointment: Mrs. Dorothy D. Clark, research analyst, GS-9, ARD.

Promotions: Stephen P. Bourland to mar titler, GS-5, Map, F6918; Albert J. Gilbert, Jr., Cop Cat, to editorial assistant, GS-4, Ser, F6916; George E. Hungerford to reference files reviser, GS-4, LRS L, F6875.

Temporary Promotion: Mrs. Sara H. Grant to division secretary, GS-5, LRS L.

Transfers: Thomas A. Brown, Ser, to card drawer, GS-3, Card, OP196; Mrs. Betty T. Deves, Cop Exam, to section secretary, GS-4, Cop Ref, F6900; K. Z. Furness, EAG, to subject cataloger-translator, GS-9, Cyr, F6819; William R. Lees II, S&A, to dock attendant, GS-2, AID; Mrs. Maria Hess, Ser Rec, to preliminary cataloger and searcher, GS-5, Desc Cat, F6890; Jindrich Nosek, EAG, to subject cataloger-translator, GS-9, Cyr, F6819; B. V. Popovitch, EAG, to subject cataloger-translator, GS-9, Cyr, F6819; Joseph Schull, EAG, to subject cataloger-translator, GS-9, Cyr, F6819; Francis S. Wagner, EAG, to subject cataloger-translator, GS-9, Cyr, F6819; Charles Zalar, EAG, to subject cataloger-translator, GS-9, Cyr, F6819.

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Resignations: Edward A. Camp, Ser Rec; Mrs. Valance Griffith, LRS D; Robert T. Hall, LL; J. Clement Lapp, LRS F; Mrs. Ruby M. Lee, Cop Serv; Gaylord L. Mercer, Cop Ref; Calvin Shore, S&S.

List of Vacancies: Aerospace Information Division--**P6879, GS-9 bibliographer; **P6934, GS-7 reference librarian. Copyright Office--P6758, GS-5 music cataloger. Descriptive Cataloging Division--P6958, GS-7 cataloger; **P6933, GS-7 or 9 manuscripts cataloger. Personnel Office--P6862, GS-13 classification officer. Science and Technology Division--**P6896, GS-12 project supervisor; P6899, GS-11 Slavic science acquisition specialist; P6836, GS-15 science specialist; **P6774 bibliographer and science specialist, GS-11; P6835, GS-15 science specialist; P6902, GS-14 assistant chief. (**Indefinite Appointment.)

Classification Actions Resulting in Promotions: CALC--international library relations assistant to GS-10. LRS Ed--education analyst, GS-9 to GS-11, analyst, public welfare, GS-7, to analyst, social legislation, GS-11, reference assistant, GS-5 to GS-7; EG--reference assistant, GS-7, to report- and speech-writer, GS-9. Proc Un Cat--Post-1951 Imprints Section, supervisor, Editorial Typing Unit, to GS-7; Desc Cat--Preliminary Cataloging Section, reviser to GS-8. Ref AID--Division Office, supervisor, Duplicating Unit, to WP-12; Mes--Office, secretary to GS-5; GRSB--special assistant for poetry to GS-10.

Staff Activities

Conrad C. Reining of the African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division, was rapporteur on a panel on "Anthropological and Sociological Aspects of Technological Change" on December 30, during the fourth annual meeting of the Society for the History of Technology, which was held in Washington, D. C., in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

Walter W. Wilcox, Senior Specialist in Agriculture, has just returned from a 9-week trip to Tanganyika, where, as a Consultant on the Staff of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, he advised the government on the organization and staffing of a new Agricultural Planning Section in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Marko Zlatich of the General Reference and Bibliography Division has contributed plate no. 197 to the Military Uniforms in America series, published by the Company of Military Collectors and Historians of Providence, R. I. The full-color plate illustrates the uniforms worn by ship's officers of the Russian American Company in 1851 and is accompanied by a separate text-sheet giving additional details on the uniforms as well as a brief history on the organization of the maritime branch of the Russian American Company.

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National Federation of Federal Employees. Local 686 will hold its regular luncheon meeting at 12:15 p.m. on Monday, January 15, in Room 318 of the Main Building. All staff members are welcome.

Welfare and Recreation Association. The Cooking Club will hold its first meeting of 1962 at noon on Thursday, January 18, in Room 324C of the Main Building. The guest of honor will be WRA President Barbara Fisher, who has a message for the membership. The treasurer of the club, Mrs. Patricia Hines, wishes to remind members to pay their dues promptly, so that their names will be included in the forthcoming directory of the club.

The WRA Greek and Latin Discussion Group will meet at 1 p.m. on Thursday, January 18, in the Page School on the third floor of the Main Building. Harry Lee Hogan of the Education and Public Welfare Division of the Legislative Reference Service will briefly describe Congressional efforts to include classical languages within the scope of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

The WRA Philatelic Club will meet at noon on Tuesday, January 16, in the Page School Library. The principal feature of the meeting will be a talk by WRA President Barbara Fisher.

WRA Duckpin Bowling League. The Defenders strengthened their first-place position last week by overpowering the Alley Busters in two out of three. For the victors, Roberta Lee rolled a 323-set (including 124 and 115), Sherman Bedd rolled a 323-set (including 123 and 108), and Rita Harrison rolled 104. For the Alley Busters, substitute Eddie Fisher rolled a 302-set (including 118) and Fred Sloan 106.

The Woodchoppers moved into a tie for second place by sweeping all three from the shorthanded Mark IV's. Hank Lewis led his team with a 328-set (including 121 and 115); John McGee rolled a 316-set (including 122 and 101), Laverne Perritt 106, and Cookie McGee 101. For the Mark IV's, Skip Swinson rolled 106 and Catherine Hogan 101.

The Vagabonds are now riding on a 9-game winning streak, having upset the Latecomers in all three last week. Jimmy Stewart rolled a 314-set (103, 100, and 111), Sammy Washington a 312-set (103, 103, and 106), and Vince Trupee 106. For the startled Latecomers, Pat Myers rolled 111.

In the skirmish between the Four Aces and the Two Pairs, the Four Aces came out ahead in two out of three, with Emmett Trainor pacing the attack with a 327-set (including 116 and 112), assisted by Helen Langdon's 315-set (including 112 and 108) and Jim Williams' 111. For the Two Pairs, Paul Trainor rolled 102 and 100, Jane Miller 101, Louie Lorton 112, and Emma Samuels 124.

Team	League Standings		
	Won	Lost	GP
Defenders	25	16	41
Latecomers	23	19	3

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Team	League Standings (continued)		
	Won	Lost	OT
Woodchoppers	25	19	3
Four Aces	21	21	5
Two Pairs	21	21	5
Vagabonds	21	21	5
Alley Busters	20	22	6
Mark IV's	13	29	13

[Emma E. Samuels]

Library of Congress Footnotes

New Adherents to the UCC. The Copyright Office has been informed by Unesco that on December 11, 1961, Paraguay deposited with the Director General its instrument of accession to the Universal Copyright Convention and to Protocols 1, 2, and 3 thereof. Lord had also been received that on November 14 Nigeria deposited its instrument of accession to the Universal Copyright Convention only. In conformity with Article IX, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the UCC enters into force 3 months after deposit of the instruments--i.e., on February 14, 1962, for Nigeria and on March 11, 1962, for Paraguay. Nigeria is the 39th country and Paraguay the 40th to adhere to the Convention.

Fair Employment Practices. The Librarian met with the administrative and supervisory personnel of the Library of Congress on Thursday afternoon, January 4, in the Coolidge Auditorium to report on and discuss the Library's policy and procedures in regard to fair employment practices.

Dr. Mumford emphasized that it has been the long-standing policy of the Library to prohibit discrimination--because of race, creed, color, sex, or lawful political affiliation--in employment, promotion, and employee relations. He pointed out that the Library's grievance procedure, including a board hearing, has been available to anyone who felt himself aggrieved because of alleged discrimination but that this machinery has not been used for this purpose during his administration. He described some of the distortions of fact and the erroneous conclusions in the articles alleging discrimination at the Library that were published last fall in the Washington Afro-American. He stated that, despite the ill-founded charges, he had issued a Special Order calling attention to the Library's policy against discrimination and to his belief in this policy and his determination to enforce it, and inviting anyone with a complaint to present it to him or to other Library officials.

As a result of this order, the Librarian received one anonymous letter, alleging discrimination against several Library employees. When this was thoroughly investigated, it was found that the facts were not accurately presented and that those named in the letter stated that they had not known their names were to be used, that they were used without their permission, and that in the cases cited they did not consider that they had been the victims of discrimination.

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The Librarian recounted how he and the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress had held meetings with a self-constituted group of Negro employees, with its representative, and with a group selected by the Library to represent various grades and types of positions and every department in the Library. The Library's policy and procedures were also thoroughly discussed at the Librarian's Conference and otherwise with Library officials, Dr. Mumford said.

Although no concrete evidence of discrimination was presented, the Librarian reported, it was evident to him that there was some feeling among Negro staff members that they were not receiving the same consideration in employment opportunities as white employees. Consequently, the Librarian decided to designate a Fair Employment Practices Officer, who would undertake studies of employee practices in the Library with a view to identifying any areas which might need attention. He would also hear complaints and resolve them informally if possible. If this should not be possible, or if the employee should wish to appeal the decision, he might then have recourse to a board, established in accordance with the Library's grievance procedures (General Order No. 1758). The Fair Employment Practices Officer would report directly to the Librarian, and any board established would also make its recommendations to the Librarian. In establishing the position of the Fair Employment Practices Officer, the Librarian explained, he is paralleling the Executive Branch's program and is providing an additional avenue for handling complaints; an employee may still take his case to the Personnel Relations Section in the Personnel Office if he wishes. In providing for a board hearing when necessary, the Library's plan goes beyond that of the Executive agencies' programs.

Dr. Mumford summarized efforts to obtain qualified Negro applicants; he stated, however, that Negroes will not be appointed or promoted simply because they are Negroes but only because they are the best qualified candidates. He emphasized the importance of scrupulously fair performance ratings and the necessity of analyzing in documents recommending appointments and promotions not only the qualifications of the person recommended but of all those considered.

Before throwing the meeting open for questions, the Librarian again stressed the responsibilities of supervisors. "There is no better answer to allegations of discrimination than to deal fairly with all employees and to promote them strictly on the basis of merit," he said. "The employees of the Library have a right to expect nothing less than this, and I expect you, as supervisors, to live up to this objective."

News in the Library World

The District of Columbia Library Association will hold its January membership meeting at 8 p.m. on Thursday, January 18, in Federal Office Building No. 6, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W. (Rooms 1-C-084 and 1-2-084). A panel discussion on "New Educational Media and Other Office of Education Resources Related to Leadership" will be moderated by C. Walter Stone, Director of the Educational Media Branch of the U. S. Office of

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Education. Other panel members will include Gerald Smith of the Cooperative Research Branch and John C. Frantz of the Library Services Branch. All area librarians are invited to attend.

Medical Library Center of New York. Dr. Howard Reid Craig, President of the Medical Library Center of New York and Director of the New York Academy of Medicine, has announced that an 8-story garage and loft on East 102d Street has been purchased to house a new medical library center which will serve medical schools and research institutions in the New York area. Grants from the Avalon Foundation, the Commonwealth Fund, the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, the James Foundation of New York, and the Health Research Council of the City of New York had provided the initial financing for the new organization. The new center will provide for the libraries of its participating organizations the additional storage space and services needed to keep up with the steadily increasing output of medical and scientific literature.

A conference of more than 100 medical librarians at the New York Academy of Medicine in 1958 urged that such a medical library center be set up near the Academy's library, because of its central location and its large resources. Later, meetings with the heads of medical schools and research institutes led to the center's establishment; participating members are the five medical schools--Columbia University, Cornell University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York University, New York Medical College, the Rockefeller Institute, the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Department of Health of the City of New York.

An initial staff of three, under the direction of Erich Meyerhoff, former librarian of the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, has been working since last spring on plans and policies for the center from temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine. Under a grant from the John A. Hartford Foundation, one of the first projects is the preparation of a union catalog of all periodicals in medicine and allied sciences held by libraries in the New York area. This will be printed and distributed to the participants.

The staff expects to move to their new quarters early next summer after conversion of the sixth and seventh floors for library purposes. The remaining six floors will continue to be rented for commercial purposes. The building's address is 5-17 East 102d Street.

The Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Inc., of Wilmington, Del., has announced, through its president, Emile F. du Pont, the retirement on December 31, 1961, of Charles W. David, director of the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, and the appointment of his successor, Richmond D. Williams, associate director of the library.

The new library, which is situated on the Brandywine near the site of the original du Pont residence at "Eleutherian Mills," was dedicated on October 7, 1961. Its collections include du Pont family and business records for the past century and a half, and there is also a sizable collection of industrial records of other manufacturers of the Brandywine

and surrounding area. The library is expected to become a center of research for historians studying the industrial history of eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, northern Maryland, and Delaware.

Dr. David was director of the former Longwood Library from 1955 until that organization merged earlier this year with the library of the Hagley Museum and was renamed the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library. He was a leader in organizing the Philadelphia Biographical Center and Union Library Catalogue and was chairman of its board from 1936 to 1940 and again from 1949 to 1959.

A Rhodes scholar, with a doctorate from Harvard University, Dr. David has had a distinguished career, combining teaching, historical research, and librarianship, and he is the author or editor of numerous books. Most recently he edited *A Journey to France and Spain, 1801*, a journal kept by Victor du Pont, which was issued by the Cornell University Press in conjunction with the dedication of the new Eleutherian Mills Historical Library. Dr. David served a 5-year term as Executive Secretary of the Association of Research Libraries, and he is a member of numerous professional organizations.

Dr. Williams was named associate director of the Longwood Library in May 1961, having come to that post from the American Association for State and Local History, where he was assistant director for 1 year; during that period he completed a survey of historical societies in the United States. Prior to that time he was director of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. Williams was graduated from Williams College in 1950, following military service (1943-47) as an officer in the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. He received his M. A. in history from the University of Pennsylvania in 1952 and his doctorate from the same institution in 1959. While completing his doctorate, he returned to Williams College from 1954 to 1956 as an instructor in history and as assistant dean.

The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery of San Marino, Calif., recently reported that Robert Oliver Schad, Curator of Rare Books and Secretary to the Board of Trustees, died at his home in Pasadena on December 25.

Mr. Schad was well known in the rare-book world both in this country and abroad, particularly for his knowledge of early English books and early Americana. His 44-year term of service began in 1917, when he was employed by Henry E. Huntington as assistant cataloger of his private library in New York, and he came to San Marino in 1920, when Mr. Huntington moved his collections to that location. Since 1926 Mr. Schad had been Curator of Rare Books, and, at the time of his death, he was also Administrator of Exhibitions, as well as Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

CLR Reviews 5 Years. That librarianship is indeed a science--and one of many branches--is reflected in the 5th Annual Report of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., which reviews in this 66-page publication its first 5 years of existence as well as its projects of the

year ending June 30, 1961. In its wide-ranging attacks on the headaches with which librarians must deal in administering 20th-century libraries, CLR has studied and granted funds for 195 projects, whose titles reveal that librarians need a working knowledge of electronic telecommunications, the materials and processes for dry photocopying, automatic text searching, trade barriers to the international flow of books, patterns in the use of research books, legal problems in photocopying in libraries, the causes of deterioration in book-papers and the content of durable paper (developed in a CLR project), the content of catalog card files, mechanized indexing, standards and tests for library equipment and systems, and how to plan library buildings and furniture. These are but a few of the subjects listed in a 24-page Appendix A, "Projects by Subject, 1956-1961." Also to be found there are references to the more traditional bibliographic problems that laymen ascribe to librarians that these are on a scale that would shock any layman who thinks of librarians in 19th-century terms is partially reflected in such phrases as "International coordination of cataloging rules," a "record of serials in the libraries of the United States and Canada," an "international inventory of musical sources," the "cooperative acquisition of foreign publications," or a national record of manuscript collections.

The report catalogs grants and contracts totaling \$3,922,097 during 6 years--of which \$1,557,252 was for the last fiscal year. The text opens with a chapter entitled "The First Five Years," by CLR President Vernon W. Clapp, and a chapter describing "New Projects" follows. The appendix referred to above contains within its listings a bibliography of articles and publications resulting from CLR projects. The paper-bound booklet, attractively designed with the bookplates of some 40 libraries reproduced on its endpapers, may be obtained free from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (District 7-8877).

"Library 21 at Century 21." An automated library of the future, designed by the American Library Association in cooperation with leading firms in the electronics field and employing the latest techniques in storage and retrieval of information, will be on display at the Century 21 World's Fair in Seattle, which opens on April 19, 1962, for a period of 6 months. (See the Information Bulletin of August 21, 1961, vol. 20, no. 34, p. 504.)

"Library 21" will show how technological change will introduce a new dimension in library programs, and the ALA hopes to project Fair visitors into a 21st-century library environment by demonstrating the dynamic role which the library of tomorrow will play in the field of information communication.

Electronic machines are currently being packed with information by librarians, so that questions on nearly every conceivable subject will receive prompt, accurate response. Through these machines, visitors will be able to query the great minds of the Western World on a variety of subjects, and teaching machines, as well as closed-circuit television, will play their part in the library of the future.

(complete)

"Library 21" is a prototype of the six or seven core libraries designed to service vast areas of the Nation in the next century. These central libraries will be tied together in a communications network and will provide service to virtually all libraries in their regions so that every important document, book, pamphlet, and other piece of information will be available to every library user no matter where he might reside.

A children's world, adult reading area, and learning resources center equipped with programmed learning devices and the newer educational media also will be included in ALA's 9,000-square-foot exhibit area in the Coliseum, an 11-story building with no interior columns.

Visitors to "Library 21" will walk up ramps or be carried by a cloudalator, into a cloud nebula, located over a water-filled reflecting pool. Inside the cloud the visitor will view capsule displays which are featured in the lower exhibit area of the Coliseum. Upon leaving, the visitor moves into the 21st-century library, the first exhibit entered on the ground level of the Coliseum.

A history center for adults will be able to reproduce photographs of original events, for example, by date of the event; and local, national, and international maps and charts will be furnished at the exhibit with a micro-form facsimile appearing on a TV screen, and, at the press of a button, the facsimile will disappear and a reproduced copy reappear.

Approximately 72 selected librarians from all parts of the country will be brought to Seattle in groups of 12, as part of the "Library 21" project for a program of instruction at the University of Washington's School of Librarianship in information retrieval and the fundamentals of the newer educational media. Following a 2-week course, each group of 12 librarians will serve for 1 month as professional staff at the exhibit and help to interpret the unique library concepts dramatized by industry for the public. This "crash" educational program, financed through an \$2,400 grant from the U. S. Office of Education, is designed, in part, to help bring the profession abreast of the developments in automated techniques in order to cope with the "explosion of knowledge." The grant will provide travel funds and per diem payments for the professional librarians who will take the course and staff the exhibit. Professional librarians interested in making application should write immediately to Dr. Irving Lieberman, Director of the School of Librarianship, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash.

"Library 21" was stimulated by a grant from the Ford Foundation's Council on Library Resources, Inc., and Joseph Becker of Washington, D. C., has served as Coordinator, receiving advice from an advisory committee of distinguished librarians under the chairmanship of Dr. Lieberman.

Notes on Publications

Publications mentioned in this column are available in the Library's collections for the use of its readers and are noted here in order to call them to the attention of the staff. The Library of Congress does not distribute these publications.--Editor

(complete)

New Reference Books. To the reference collections in the past several weeks have been added, among others, the items discussed in the following paragraphs; all are available in the Main Reading Room.

William Barnes and John Heath Morgan are the authors of The Foreign Service of the United States. Origins, Development, and Functions (Washington, Historical Office, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, 1961, Department of State Publication 7050, Department and Foreign Service Series 96, 430 p., index). An account of the historical development of the service is followed by a description of the role and structure of the present-day organization, its conditions of service, and the career opportunities it offers. Statistical tables, charts, and other data are contained in extensive appendixes, and there is a bibliography. The volume will serve as a useful reference work for the student of American history and international relations who is interested in the development of the foreign service as a background for studies in those fields.

Holders of the Modern Mind: 111 Books That Shaped Western Civilization (New York, Barnes and Noble, Inc., 1961, 396 p., index), by Robert Bingham Downs, Director of the Graduate School of Library Science and Dean of Library Administration at the University of Illinois, is an expansion of the author's Books That Changed the World (Chicago, American Library Association, 1956), which was translated into five languages. Beginning with the assumption "that culture and civilization of modern man have been guided and shaped by the thought of a limited number of individuals," Dr. Downs shows how the printed works of such men--scientists, philosophers, essayists, and poets--have affected the Western World. The book is divided into four parts: "The Renaissance and Reformation," "Enlightenment, Reason, and Revolution," "The Bourgeois Century," and "Making the Modern World." An introduction to each part discusses the historical background and outlines the main intellectual currents of the period. Each of the 111 chapters treats of a book by a different author and includes biographical information, a résumé of the work, and a consideration of its significance in its own era and in more recent times.

Who's Who of Indian Writers (New Delhi, India, Sahitya Akademi, 1961, 410 p.) contains basic biographical and bibliographical data on living Indian authors. The information given for each author includes his titles and degrees, pseudonyms, date and place of birth, mother-tongue, education, present post or occupation, total number of books, titles of main publications, and address.

World's Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (Chicago, Marquis-Who's Who, 1961, 1358 p.) supersedes Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, which was published in 11 editions from 1936 to 1959, and contains biographical data concerning the leading figures in finance, industry, and trade throughout the free world. Appended is The Indexed Catalog of Selected Principal Businesses, which provides an alphabetical listing of firms selected on the basis of capitalization, high commercial rating, and outstanding management, with the names of the ranking executives.

Economic Areas of the United States, by Donald Joseph Bogus and Calvin L. Beale (New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., 1961, 1161,

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CXXXVI p., photographs, maps, and tables), divides the country into 5 natural economic provinces, 15 regions within the provinces, 121 sub-regions, and 517 State economic areas, including a special group of metropolitan economic areas. A comprehensive description and statistical analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of each area is provided. [Thomas S. Shaw]

The National Science Foundation has issued a study entitled Publication of Basic Research Findings in Industrial Firms, 1957-59, which shows the publication practices and policies of 174 companies performing a large share of the country's basic research. Both the policies themselves and a proper understanding of them by those who can use the results have an important bearing on the availability of research findings to the scientific community. The report notes that companies with liberal publication policies believe that reporting of research findings improves the prestige of the companies and the morale of the staff. When considerations of competitive advantage are involved, however, the disclosure of results may be delayed or the results may be withheld from publication. Data are given on the increase in research papers published during the years covered by the study and also on the relationship between dollar volume of research conducted and extent of publication. A copy of the report, designated as NSF 61-62, may be seen in the Science Reading Room or may be obtained from the U. S. Government Printing Office for 25 cents a copy.

A recent Soviet publication of marked interest to students of 18th-century intellectual history is the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Biblioteka Vol'tera, cataloguing a catalog of Voltaire's library, which was sold to Catherine II after Voltaire's death in 1778 and which is now preserved in the State Public Library named for M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin in Leningrad. Edited by Academician M. P. Alekseev and by T. N. Kopyeva, candidate of historical sciences, this work of more than 1,100 pages is alphabetically arranged by author or by the first significant word of the title; its 3,863 entries refer to 6,810 volumes in Voltaire's library, together with a number of manuscripts, collections of pamphlets or shorter printed works, and a list of books erroneously included in this library in previous lists or by oversight of the librarians. There is a summary in French, as well as a number of indexes, among which is one to Voltaire's marginal notes in these volumes. A copy of this volume is available in the general collections. [Robert V. Allen]

Box 107
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CLIPPING SERIES
1900-1910
Tesla

Clippings, printed material, memorabilia

Dr. Techn. h. c.
NIKOLA TESLA
1856 - 1943

Technisches Museum
für Industrie und Gewerbe
Wien 1952

Dr. Techn. & C.
NIKOLA TESLA

1. Tesla, Nikola, materials, automobile

Dr. Techn. & C.
NIKOLA TESLA
1856 — 1943

Technisches Museum
für Industrie und Gewerbe
Wien 1952

Spec 1: Coll Tesla

...ing, related material, memorabilia

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Nachdruck nur mit Quellenangabe

Printed in Austria

Druck: Alois Moll, & Co., Wien V

Festrede anlässlich der Enthüllung der Nikola
Tschub-Güste am Technischen Museum für Industrie
und Gewerbe in Wien, gehalten von dem Direk-
tor Dr. Josef Nagler am 29. Juni 1952.

Hochschulische Festveranstaltung!

Wir haben uns heute hier zusammengefunden, um die Biografie eines Mannes zu entlocken, der eines der Nikola Tesla's, die unser Zeitalter war. Der Bunte Amerika lebende Bildhauer Ivan Mestrovic modelliert jugoslawische Regierung und von der Anleihe des im nächsten Jahr stattfindenden Internationalen Nikola Tesla-Kongresses gewundert hat, trägt vor, obwohl er es mehrfach vordrängen hätte, das drei Staaten für sich reklamieren. Österreich will Tesla als Alt-Österreicher in einem der österreichischen gebürtigen Orte, Samulna, Provinz Steiermark, im Jahr 1856 geboren wurde, in die, als ein österreichisch-ungarisches Monarchie, in Graz und Prag, studierte, in Wien im Jahre 1908 zum Doktor der technischen Wissenschaften ehrenhalber ernannt wurde und in Ungarn wissenschaftlich tätig war, jugoslawisch deshalb, weil der Geburtsort Tesla jetzt zu diesem Staate gehört, und nicht

Spec. by Coll. Tesla

Clippings, printed materials, memorabilia

zuletzt das Land der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten, die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, die diesem Genuß die Gelegenheit boten sich erst richtig zu entfalten, da die wirtschaftlichen Voraussetzungen für die Verwirklichung des Ideals Tesla in keinem and-ten Lande so gegeben waren wie dort. Tesla hat die Trennung zu seiner Heimat zitiert bewahrt und war auch fern von ihr gerne mit seinen Landsleuten bezaubert, er blieb auch in der neuen Welt ein Kind seines Geburtslandes.

Es ist schwer, mit wenigen Worten diese einzigartige Persönlichkeit zu schildern, bei der das Schaffen von seinem Leben nicht so leicht getrennt werden kann, weil man nur so seine wissenschaftlichen Erfolge wie auch seine finanziellen Misserfolge verstehen kann. Er war Techniker und zugleich Idealist. Die Technik war ihm ein Mittel, seine Ziele zu erreichen, der Menschheit zu helfen. Dieser Technik hatte es sich verschrieben und seine Liebe zu ihr ging so weit, daß er ihr seine ganze Kraft widmete und sich deshalb von weltlichen Geschlechte fernhielt, da er der Meinung war, daß er falls er gehirntet hatte in seinem Schaffen gehindert worden wäre. So lebte er nur für sich, bei beiden zurückgezogen, bald hier, bald dort, praktisch immer ohne eigene Wohnung. Wohnen und Schlafen waren für ihn nur unangenehme Notwendigkeiten des menschlichen Daseins. Forschung und Entwickeln waren seine Leidenschaften, ihnen opferte er seine Nachtruhe, sein Geld und bisweilen

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auch seine Gesundheit. Man kann nicht behaupten, daß er eine kräftige Konstitution sein eigen nennen durfte. Als Kind und auch noch in jungen Jahren, war er oft nahe daran, sein Leben frühzeitig zu beenden. Die Krankheiten, die Tesla mitemachen, waren eigener Art. Es scheint fast so, als ob seine Nerven durch seine intensive Gedächtnisarbeit wie Vasopren seinen Körper ausgetaucht hätten, und daß allein seine gute Erbsinnung immer wieder den Sieg über alle Erkrankungen davongetragen hat. So wuchs Tesla von vielen Krankheiten geplagt heran, alle Alterskollagen an Intelligenz weit überflügelt. Sein schälichster Wunsch war, Techniker, und zwar Elektrotechniker zu werden. Die Grasse Techniker Hochschule, die er besuchte, vermittelte ihm das Wissen seiner Zeit, bereitete ihm aber auch manche Enttäuschung, da er seiner Epoche weit voraus war und - vorerst nur in seinem Unterbewußtsein - die spätere durch ihn gewollene Entwicklung vorausahnte, ohne jedoch schon im Stande zu sein, seine genialen Ideen bis in die letzten Konsequenzen zu verwirklichen.

Fast wäre er an einem genialen Ideen selbst aus geworden, als man ihn in einer Vorlesung die Unhaltbarkeit seiner Gedankengänge auseinanderwies. Zwar schwer getroffen durch die mit allen Mitteln der Rhetorik und Logik geführte Widerlegung seiner Ideen, hielt er indes doch in gewaltigen Selbstvertrauen so durch fort. Tesla ging nach Prag und beendete dort 1880 an der Universität

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M. 10.4
 1885
 Tesla

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sein Studium. Nun erstrebte er eine Anstellung bei
 einer bedeutenden Firma, da er der Meinung war,
 nur in einem ganz großen Unternehmen Verstandnis
 für seine Pläne zu finden. Er ging nach Budapest,
 aber er mußte dort umkommen, was sich ihm darbot,
 er war ja noch unbekannt - ein Absolvent der
 Hochschule - sonst nichts in den Augen der Indus-
 trie - ein Anfänger - Ja, er war ein Anfänger
 aber ein Wegweiser einer neuen Epoche der Elek-
 trizität. Was Michael Faraday entdeckte, das
 baute Tesla aus. Der Wechselstrom hatte er ihm
 angetan. Schon nach zwei Jahren, im Jahre 1882,
 gelang ihm der große Wurf, er entdeckte das Dreh-
 feld. Wieder einmal erfaßte Tesla ein Tausend der
 menschlichen Begeisterung, ekstatische Freude, er
 wußte er hat recht. Die Firma aber, bei der er
 arbeitete, wurde verkauft, und Tesla kam zum
 allerbekanntesten Unternehmen nach Paris. Er setzte große
 Hoffnungen auf Paris, dort, meinte er sei der Ort,
 wo man für seine Ideen empfänglicher sein würde,
 von wo aus sich die Erfindung in alle Welt aus-
 breiten konnte. Statt aber an seinem Drehfeld arbei-
 ten zu können, mußte er sich bei der Continental
 Edison Company dem Gleichstrom widmen. Er
 reparierte Gleichstrommaschinen und Motoren und
 wurde sehr bald Entsetzter. Er konstruierte automa-
 tische Regler, half der Firma in schwierigen Situa-
 tionen, hatte aber keinen Dank. In Straßburg, wo er
 für sie tätig war, konstruierte er einen Dynamo für
 Zweiphasen-Wechselstrom und einen Induktions-

motor. Es war für ihn einer der erhebensten
 Momente seines Lebens als der Motor, vom Genera-
 tor gespeist, sich zu drehen begann, und als er die
 Umlaufrichtung des Drehfeldes änderte, sich in ent-
 gegengesetztem Sinne drehte. Tesla war damals erst
 27 Jahre alt, er suchte eine Verfeinerung seiner Erfin-
 dung vor dem Straßburger Bürgermeister und den
 Straßburger Finanzkrediten ab. Erfolg gleich Null -
 Nach Paris zurückgekehrt, erlebte er neue Ent-
 wuschungen, man prüfte ihn um sein gutes Recht.
 Obwohl Tesla das Geld nur als ein notwendiges
 Übel der Zivilisation betrachtete, war er von solchem
 Verhalten angewidert und kündigte seine Stellung.
 Nun blieb ihm noch Amerika übrig. Dort hoffte
 er, für seine Ideen einen guten Boden vorzufinden.
 Aber auch hier hatte er anfänglich mit großen
 Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen. Er kam mit Thomas
 Alva Edison zusammen. Doch diese zwei so genialen
 Köpfe waren grundverschieden in ihrem Wesen.
 Edison war Erfinder und gleichzeitig guter Kauf-
 mann - Tesla war Entdecker, Erfinder und
 Idealist. Die Bekanntschaft, von einer Freundschaft
 kann man wohl nicht reden, dauerte nicht lange.
 Tesla zog sich zurück, und es war gut so für ihn,
 denn sein Genie konnte sich erst jetzt richtig unge-
 hindert entfalten, gemäß dem Spruch: „Es bildet
 ein Talent sich in der Stille, sich ein Charakter in
 dem Strome der Welt.“ Tesla wurde arbeitend und
 verdiente sich als Gelegenheitsarbeiter, ja sogar als
 Erdarbeiter, seinen karglichen Lebensunterhalt. Aber

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Tesla

wippings, printed material, memorabilia

Wie im Ratshaus Gottes nichts von ungefähr ist, so
würde auch diese Tätigkeit ihn weiterbringen. Ein
Vorarbeiter der Erdarbeiten hatte, führte ihn bei
A. H. Brown der Western Telegraph Company
ein. Brown sowie der Vorarbeiter erfürten sogar die
reispens-Geld für Teslas Pläne. Aus dieser Bekannt-
schaft mit Brown entstand die Tesla Electric Com-
pany in der South Avenue 33-35 am heutigen West
Broadway. Damit aber entbrannte der große Kampf
Gleichstrom - Wechselstrom, der zwar kein prin-
zipieller sondern ein finanzieller Kampf war. Edison
war ein aus geschäftlichen Gründen eingewand-
ener Anhänger des Gleichstroms, Tesla des Wech-
selstroms. Tesla konstruierte in seiner Firma
Einphasen-, Zweiphasen-, Dreiphasen-Generatoren
und Motoren und legte seinen Konstruktionen
exakte Berechnungen zugrunde. Professor W. A.
Anthony von der Cornell Universität dokumentierte
in seinem Gutachten über Teslas Zweiphasenmotor,
daß derselbe einen Wirkungsgrad aufwies der den
besten Gleichstrommotoren glich. Durch die
Patentanwälte Duncan, Curtis und Page hatte Tesla
am 12. Oktober 1887 sein grundlegendes Patent auf
den Gebiete des Drehstroms angemeldet. Obwohl
er schon viele sein System erklärt hatte, hatte
gleichwohl seine Wissen niemand zu Tesla
widerum ausgenutzt da letzter genug noch so weit
war und die geschäftliche Chance des Wechselstrom-
systems erkannt hatte. Tesla ist damit der Vater des

Drehstroms geworden. Seine Erfindung war dem
Patentamt zu neu und zu umfassend, weshalb er sie
auf ca. 30 Patente aufteilen mußte. Sein Vortrag vor
dem American Institute of Electrical Engineers in
New York, der den Titel trug „Ein neues System
von Wechselstrommotoren und Transformatoren“ ist
weiterberühmt geworden. Die Westinghouse Com-
pany hatte sofort die Vorteile des Wechselstrom-
systems erkannt und erwarb Teslas sämtliche Patent-
rechte. Tesla arbeitete jetzt in dieser Gesellschaft.
Ein großer Stück seines Lebenswerkes hatte er damit
vollendet.

Wieder zog es ihn nach Europa. Die Weh-
stellung in Paris bot ihm eine willkommene Gelegen-
heit und von hier aus fuhr er in sein Heimat, wo
er fernab von dem Getriebe amerikanischer Groß-
städte seinen wohlverdienten Urlaub in seinem
Geburtsort verbrachte. Nach New York zu seinem
gekehrte arbeitete Tesla intensiv an dem Ausbau
seiner Wechselstromprojekte. Immer mehr erkannte
man auch in Großbritannien die großen Vorteile
des Wechselstroms und seines Verteilungssystems.
Hatten doch die von Edison erbauten Gleichstrom-
verteilungsanlagen allerlei Nachteile. Spannungs-
schwäche in den Leitungen, dadurch nicht die ge-
wünschte 110 Volt Netzspannung, infolgedessen
schlechtes Licht. Wollte man den Spannungsfall
möglichst verkleinern, so mußte man große Lei-
tungsquerschnitte für die Stromzuführungen vor-
legen. Dies ergab aber ein teures Leitungsnetz. Bei

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clipping, printed material, 1900-1910

Wechselstrom war es anders, denn diese Stromart konnte man transformieren und das Produkt aus Strom und Spannung blieb praktisch konstant. Man konnte mit hohen Spannungen bei kleinen Strömen dieselbe elektrische Leistung wie mit niedrigen Spannungen mit viel höheren Strömen erzielen. Die niedrigen Ströme bei hohen Spannungen brauchten aber nur einen kleinen Leiterquerschnitt. Auch war man bei der Erzeugung der Energie bei der Verwendung von Wechselstrom nicht mehr so fest an die Nähe des Verbrauchers gebunden, man konnte fernab von der Verbrauchsstelle eine vorhandene Wasserkraftenergiequelle zur Wechselstromerzeugung heranziehen. Den hochgespannten Wechselstrom mittels Leitungen kleinen Querschnittes bei niedriger Stromstärke über weite Strecken führen und ihn dann an der Verbrauchsstelle auf die niedrige Voltspannung bei großer Stromstärke herabtransformieren. Das Elektrizitätswerk war damit nicht mehr ortsfest gebunden.

Der Besitzer der Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh erkannte die kommerziellen Aussichten des Tesla'schen Wechselstromsystems und bot Tesla eine Million Dollar für die Nutzung auf die Zahl 40 angewachsenen Tesla'schen Wechselstrompatente. Tesla war damit einverstanden, jedoch unter der Bedingung, daß ihm für jedes PS erzeugter Wechselstrommaschinen und Motoren 1 Dollar Lizenz bezahlt wurde. Leider konnte er sich mit den Ingenieuren der Westinghouse Company nicht befren-

den, da diese auf seine wohlüberlegten Ratschläge nicht eingehen wollten. Er verließ verärgert Pittsburgh und arbeitete wieder allein weiter. Westinghouse war mittlerweile durch Finanzschwierigkeiten derart in große finanzielle Schwierigkeiten geraten, daß er gezwungen war, Westinghouse an Tesla Lizenzgebühren in der Höhe von ca. 12 Millionen Dollar zahlen zu lassen, was ihm in der damaligen Situation unangenehm war. Tesla jedoch verachtete in dankbarer Erinnerung daran, daß Westinghouse der einzige war, der ihn richtig erkannt hatte und der dem Wechselstromsystem die Bahn eröffnete, mit dem heutigen noblen Geste auf die Zahlung der 12 Millionen Dollar und auf jede weitere Zahlung von Lizenzgebühren. Diese Tat findet nicht über Gebühr in der Geschichte für Tesla noch sonst die Hoffnungen von Geldgebern verlohnt zu sein. Denn die Hälfte der Lizenzgebühren blieb ihm auch nicht, da er die Lizenz an seine Finanziers, n. a. A. K. Brown, veräußerte.

Von diesem begann Tesla seine wissenschaftliche Tätigkeit. Wieder reifte nach Erfindung an Erfindung. Er widmete sich jetzt der Hochfrequenztechnik. Bei seinen Forschungen auf dem Gebiet des Dreistromes war es ihm gelungen, Frequenzen von 10.000 Hz zu erzeugen, er erkannte sofort, daß es hier ein Gebiet betraf, das zu großen Erfolgen führen würde. Es entwickelte die ersten Transformatoren für diese hohen Frequenzen, da er den schädlichen Einfluß des damaligen Zuses in den

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PAHIES
Tesla

... material, ...

Transformator für hohe Frequenzen erkannte. Er baute auch Öltransformatoren und legte damit den Grund für die heutige Entwicklung der Hochspannungstransformatoren, wie sie beispielsweise die Bau kleiner Hochspannungstrafos für transportable Röntgenapparate ermöglichen, bei denen sich innerhalb eines geraden, mit Öl gefüllten Behälters der Hochspannungstransformer und die Röntgenröhre befinden. Tesla machte bereits den Vorschlag, Uhren mittels konstanter Frequenz als Synchronuhren zu betreiben. Er beschäftigte sich mit dem Prinzip der Resonanz in Wechselstromkreisen und leitete seine Versuche von der Niederfrequenz auf die Hochfrequenz aus. Er konstruierte die berühmten gewundenen Tesla-Spulen, die noch immer im Physikunterricht die Schüler begeistern. Bereits 1890 hatte er die Warmwirkung der Hochfrequenzströme entdeckt und wendete heute mit Dithermie behandelt wird, so hat Tesla auch dazu schon den Grund gelegt. Teslas Vorträge zählten zu den interessantesten Ereignissen für die Fachwelt, seine experimentelle Geschicklichkeit, seine kühnen Gedanken ließen die Zuhörer immer neue Sensationen erleben. Immer boten seine Vorlesungen Neues. In New York, in London, in Paris, überall große Erfolge. Im Jahre 1893 durfte er es erleben, daß die Weltausstellung, die aus Anlaß der 400. Wiederkehr des Jahrestages der Entdeckung Amerikas veranstaltet wurde, mit Wechselstrom aus dem Tesla-System versorgt wurde. Der Wechselstrom hatte den Sieg

davongetragen. Eine Auswirkung dieses Erfolges zeigte sich im Niagara-Fall-Projekt, der größten damaligen Elektrizitätswerke, das eine Mehrphasen-Wechselstromanlage erhielt. Was Michael Faraday im Jahre 1831 entdeckte, war durch die Arbeiten des kongenialen Tesla zur höchsten Vollendung gebracht worden.

Daß es bei all diesen Erfolgen nicht an Neidern und Eifersüchtigen, die den Ruf Teslas schmälern wollten, fehlte, ist selbstverständlich. Schließlich aber mußte man doch der Wahrheit die Ehre geben und anerkannte Tesla als den unumstößlichen Erfinder des Mehrphasensystems. 1897 erschien in der Zeitschrift „Electrical Review“ ein Interview mit Tesla, in dem er so großen Zügen seine radiotechnischen Entdeckungen darlegte. 1892 hatte er schon die Detektorschule für seine Radiolänge in Verwendung gebracht. 1893 bis 1898 erwarb er grundlegende Patente auf dem Gebiete der Hochfrequenztechnik. Der Plan reiche Sammlung radiotechnischer, von ihm erfundener Apparate vernichtete ein Brand im Jahre 1895 so weit, daß er ein Schiff drahtlos steuern konnte. 1899 begann er mit seinem größten Werk, mit der Errichtung der 200 kW Radiostation in Colorado. Die Versuche hatten bereits beste Erfolge gezeigt und gaben zu großen Hoffnungen Anlaß. Doch dieses so geniale Werk brannte an Geldmangel und wurde nie fertiggestellt. Tesla hätte eben immer

(completo)

Millionen zur Verfügung haben müssen, dass wären
Milliarden daraus geworden. Was wir heute als neu
betrachten, ob es das Prinzip des Elektronenmikro-
skops ist, ultraviolette Röntgenstrahlen sind oder
die Leuchtstofflampen, die kosmische Strahlung,
künstliche Radonstrahlung, Todestralen, alles bei
Teile bereits erprobt und mindestens vorangegangen.
Verdacht wird viel Neues uns noch zuteil werden,
wenn ähnlich des nächsten Jahre stattfindenden
Teile Kongresses bisher noch nicht Veröffentlichungen
der Allgemeinen bekannt werden wird.

Was ich hier heute über Teile zu seiner Würdi-
gung vorbringen durfte, war nur wenig, und dies
auch nur in ganz kurzen Zügen, so daß ich keinen
Anspruch darauf erheben darf, Teile so gewürdigt
zu haben wie es verdient. So wie ihm auch mit-
teilen nur die Ehre zuteil geworden war, die Aus-
gezeichnet hätte da er in seiner Beendenden der
Technik und nicht seiner Person zuteil tätig war.
Möge diese Feiertage und der Kongreß im nächsten
Jahre dazu beitragen, dieses einstige Genie im
rechten Lichte erscheinen zu lassen.



Otto Nikolaus Teich
Grabstein von Prof. Hans Meißner, gegossen in der
Gießereiwerkstätte der Zugschmelz-Abteilung. Das
Technische Museum in Wien gewährt von der
gegenüberliegenden Bogenwand

1. 1. 1911
 2. 1. 1911
 3. 1. 1911

1. 1. 1911, 2. 1. 1911, 3. 1. 1911

Millionen zur Verfügung haben müssen, dann wären
 Millionen daraus geworden. Was wir heute als neu
 bezeichnen, ob es das Prinzip der Elektronenstrahlung
 ist, ob es starke Röntgenstrahlen sind oder
 die Leuchtstofflampen, die ionische Strahlung,
 künstliche Radioaktivität, Todenstrahlen, alles hat
 Tesla bereits erzeugt und zum ersten Mal vorgezeigt.
 Vollrecht wird viel Neues uns noch zuteil werden,
 wenn anlässlich des im nächsten Jahre stattfindenden
 Tesla Kongresses bisher noch nicht veröffentlichten
 der Allgemeinheit bekannt werden wird.

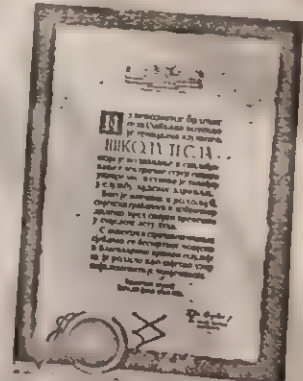
Was ich hier heute über Tesla zu seiner Würdigung
 vorbringen durfte, war nur wenig, und das
 auch nur so ganz grob. Zugun, so daß ich keinen
 Anspruch darauf erheben darf, Tesla so genügend
 zu haben, wie er es verdient. So wie ihn auch mit-
 leben wie die Ehre zuteil geworden war, die ihm
 zuteil hatte, da es in seiner Bescheidenheit der
 Technik und nicht seiner Person zuteil war.
 Möge diese Feier und der Kongreß im nächsten
 Jahre dazu beitragen, dessen ungeheure Größe im
 rechten Lichte erscheinen zu lassen.



Bild Nikola Tesla
 modelliert von Prof. Ivan Mestrovic, geschenkt in die
 Gedenkstätte der Zagreber Akademie, Dem
 Technischen Museum in Wien geschenkt von der
 jugoslawischen Regierung

NAME
Tesla

1856-1943, material, - automobile



Ehrentunde des Technischen Museums in Wien
für den Geburtstag Nikola Tesla

(complete)

1911

Tesla

...in ... material, manna-billa

Deutsche Übersetzung der vorstehenden Urkunde

Dem unbekannten Bergdorf Smiljan entsprecht der
genaue Erfinder

NIKOLA TESLA

der die Kenntnis und Beherrschung des elektrischen
Stromes mächtig förderte und ihn auch der mensch-
lichen Gesundheit dienbar machte. Er war ein
Gelehrter und Patriot, Weltbürger und Wohltäter,
weit voran seiner Zeit im kühnen Flug des Geistes.
Mit Stolz und Ehrfurcht gedenken wir des oster-
reichen Mannes und danken dem Karstendorf, das ihn
gab als leuchtendes Vorbild edelsten Menschentums.

Technisches Museum
für Industrie und Gewerbe

Wien, 29. Juni 1909

Hoch Sr. Magnifizenz Dr. R. Eigenberger,
anlässlich der Verleihung der Ehrenmitgliedschaft der
Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien an Ivan
Mestrovic am 14. Dezember 1901 (Gekürzter
Text.)

Vor fünfzig Jahren war es gewesen, als der junge
Ivan Mestrovic in die Buchhändler-Schule von
Professor Edmund Hellmer an unserer Akademie
aufgenommen wurde.

Der Überlieferung nach war sein Großvater der
erste Oberhaupt der Familie gewesen, das nicht um
die Freiheit des Lebens, das Leben hatte opfern
müssen. Europäische Berge und Felsen über die runde
Wunde streichen, in Tälern und Mäulen das geduckte
Grün von dürftigen Bauern- und Wäldchen, und
über allem der Himmel des Südens - das ist die
Natur die seine Kindheit umgeben hat. In ihr hat
er mit der sehnsüchtigen Sehnsucht seiner jungen Jahre
Schal und Zergeworden geliebt und von der Welt
und ihren Dingen geträumt. Nur hat er mit der
tiefen Reue des Menschen, die diese harte
Erde trägt, seine Seele gefüllt. Sein Vater, ein Land-

Handwritten text and a small stamp at the top of the page.

Handwritten text below the stamp.

arbeitete und Mauer, der aber auch in den Formen
 landliche Kunstfertigkeit geübt, Möbel tischelte
 oder feinerer Grabkreuze schnitzte, war ihm der
 erste Festeck geworden, für das, was in seinem
 künstlerischen Herzen nach Gestaltung verlangte. Neben
 seinem arbeitenden Vater stehend oder allein drauß
 bei seiner Herde, suchte er Geschautes mit seinem
 Schutzhelm nachzubilden. Und während er die
 Gesänge seiner Heimat von Kampf, Schicksal und
 Tod sang, sang eigenes junges Dichten in ihm auf,
 das er in die urtümlichen Weisen seines Volkes ver-
 waltete. Mit 15 Jahren brachte ihn sein Vater zu dem
 Steinmetzen Bilme nach Splitz, der heute noch als
 Neuzugewandter am Leben ist, und Kunde erhielt
 von der Feier, die heute in Wien seinem einstigen
 Lehrling zu Ehren begangen wird. Hier schaute er
 zum ersten Mal in die blaue Weite des Meeres,
 das seine Heimat säumt und hier suchte er die
 Weite seiner Innern mit Dingen des Wissens und
 der Bildung zu füllen. Im Hause eines Schulmeisters
 hatte er Unterkunft gefunden. Nach rastloser Tages-
 arbeit saß er hier bis tief in die Nacht hause über
 Bücher und Arbeiten, die diese kleine Welt ihm
 geben konnte. Hier erlebte er manche Anerkennung
 seiner Innern Begabung, aber auch die ersten Leiden
 der Enttäuschung.
 Mögen es auch glückliche Zufälle gewesen sein,
 die es dem 16jährigen ermöglicht haben, schon
 nach einer einjährigen Lehrzeit und Tätigkeit als
 Bildhauer nach Wien zu kommen, so muß es doch

ebenso die heißen Kräfte seines Herzens und seiner
 Begabung, die schon so früh Alles in jene Bahnen
 zu zwingen wollten, die seiner Sendung als Künstler
 und Mensch Entfaltung und Aufstieg haben bringen
 können. Ohne eine andere Sprache als die seines
 Volkes zu sprechen, war er nach Wien gekommen.
 Seine Gönner und Freunde bemühten sich hier über
 die Vorbildung zur Aufnahme an unserer Akademie
 zuteil werden zu lassen. Der Wiener Bildhauer
 Kung, der davon angegangen wurde, gab erst seine
 Bereitschaft hierzu ab, er das verlangende, aus reichen
 Tiefen des Innern kommende Brennen in den
 Augen des Jünglings sah. Dann kam die Schenkung
 bei Hofmeister an unserer Akademie, die im Grunde
 nicht mehr sein konnte, als die klare Herausforderung
 seiner Liebe an die Wesenheiten seines Talentes.
 Wenn er dann auch noch, trotz seiner immer ege-
 nwilliger hervorbrechenden künstlerischen Kräfte, noch
 einer Ausbildung bei Professor B. Herlich unterzogen
 hat, so scheint er damit freiwillig eine Beugung auf
 sich genommen zu haben, die ihn nur noch mehr
 zu sich selbst hatte bringen können.

Schon am Ende des ersten Jahres seiner Schulzeit
 bei Hofmeister stellte er Werke seiner Hand in der
 Serenität aus, die brachten ihm die Zustimmung der
 Kunstschicht, aber keinen Verdienst. Mit Neben-
 und Kopierarbeiten erwarb er sich über lange
 Unterstützungen durch seine Leibesleute hinaus, die
 zum Leben und eigenen Schaffen notwendigen
 Mittel, bis er endlich im fünften Jahre seines Wiener

(complete)

See the Coll.

Tecla

Aufenthal in dem Wiener Kunstfreund Wagners
seinem Maler hatte finden können.

Sein Weg führte ihn nach Paris, wo er in der
Kunst eines Ruden Boudier und Maillol die Aus-
wertung seiner eigenen künstlerischen Persönlichkeit
suchte. Dort gewann er als Künstler und Mensch
die Freundschaft Rodins, der in aller Ausprägung
Mestrevo est le plus grand phénomène parisien im
französischen Kunst, der gerade damals so über-
wiegend stark war, weil aus letzten Tiefen der künstleri-
schen Welt (aus dem aufsteigenden 20. Jahrhundert)
kommend die Renaissance durchlebte im
ganzen zum Künstler seiner Völker wurde, als Zeuge
von der inneren Geschichte seines Volkes, das
so tief seiner Heimat und seinen Völkern verbunden
ist.

Nach einem zweijährigen Pariser Aufenthalt folgte
1910 eine Kollektivausstellung seiner Werke in der
Galerie in Wien, die dem Meister einen groß-
artigen Erfolg eintrug.

Im Pavillon, der der serbische Staat errichtet
hatte, wurden in Rom im Jahre 1911 die Werke
Mestrevo zum künstlerischen und nationalen Mittel-
punkt.

Nach dem Abschluß des ersten Weltkrieges wurde
Mestrevo Professor und 1922 Rektor an der
Akademie in Zagreb, nachdem er politische Karrieren
betreibe geschrieben hatte, um weiterhin nur Künstler
und einfacher Mensch sein zu können. Das einzige

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Zeit der letzten Krieges brachte auch ihm schweren
Leid und harte Los. Zum zweiten Mal wollte er
seine langgeliebte Heimat verlassen, um schließlich
in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika eine
Schaffensstätte in der Universität Syracuse zu finden.

Was Mestrevo als Künstler für die Welt bedeu-
tet, darüber hat die Welt selbst die Urteile gespro-
chen. Die Wiener Akademie hat mit der Verleihung
der Ehrenmitgliedschaft an Ivan Mestrevo nicht nur
ihren Stolz Ausdruck verleihen wollen, daß er als
Schüler unserer Antike mit seiner Kunst den Weg
zu Größe und Ruhm angebahnt hat und Wien es
gewesen war, wo ihm die erste, große Anerkennung
seiner Schaffens zuteil geworden ist, sondern daß
er auch von Bewunderung erfüllt ist für die schweren
menschlichen Werte, die in seiner Persönlichkeit zu
zwingender Größe verknüpft vor uns stehen.

Von dem brennenden Puls lag seine künstleri-
schen Horren, der ihm von Erfolg zu Erfolg ge-
tragen hat, ist sein menschliches Herz rein und
unverfälscht in seiner schlichten, tiefen Einfachheit ge-
blieben. Sein Glauben an die Menschen und die
Welt, die so oft seinem nach Größen und Idealen
durstenden Gemüte diese Wunden geschlagen haben,
bleibt methodisch und stark. Aus solcher Glaubens-
tiefe konnte er einen Optimismus bewahren, der ihn
für eine während des Krieges in der Schwere
erschienene Schrift des Titel wählen ließ: „Und
dennoch wollen wir hoffen.“

Aber nicht nur das Hoffen-Wollen ist ihm vom

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(complete)

Lebens geworden, sondern auch das Helfen-Wollen,
das dem ersten Idealismus erst seinen wahren
menschlichen Inhalt gibt.

Es hat es nicht vergessen, daß die kleine Ort-
schaft Otavio in Danzow keine Schule besaß, die
unter Kindheit den ersten Unterricht hätte geben
können. Das engste Mitsein hat es dort eine Schule
erreichten lassen. Auch der Anlaß und Veranlassung
der Straßen in seinem Heimatort hat er Opfer
breit seiner Forderung geleistet.

Es ist ein kleiner Zug eines großen lebenden
Herzens, als er, um eines in angestrebtem Fließen an
die Fenster seiner Ateliers stehenden Schwalbe zum
Weg in die Freiheit zu verhelfen, so unbekannt
und mit vollem Einsatz seines Maßes für das
kleine Tier zu Werke ging, daß er sich dabei selbst
die Hand leuchtete.

Seine Gedächtnis der Heimat und ihren Menschen
dort zu helfen hat er veranlaßt, daß der Cult seiner
für Chicago bestimmten Indischen Denkmäler in der
Gedächtnis der Legebrunnen Akademie durch-
geführt wurde. Und jetzt wo er daran in dem Staat
New York ein großartiges Gedenkmonument für
die Opfer der Weltkrieges, für das die unsterbliche
Gemeinde von New York die Geldmittel zur Ver-
fügung gestellt hat, zu erschaffen, so er daher ent-
schieden, daß die Steine zum Unterbau des großen
Denkmals, das die in Erz gegossene Kolossalstatue
des Meeres tragen soll, in populären Steinbrüchen

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geschaffen werden, um nicht nur für mehr Arbeit
und Brot in seiner Heimat zu sorgen, sondern es
auch zu erreichen, daß jenseitige Schiffe es sind,
die diese Lasten über das Meer fahren sollen.

Auch die Wiener Akademie hat von seiner unermü-
deten Hand ein wertvolles Geschenk erhalten.
Ein Selbstbildnis, das in der Gedächtnis der
Legebrunnen Akademie in Bronze gegossen wurde. Daß
dieses großen und kostbaren Geschenk auch die
das Lebenswerk des Meeres Ivan Meistrone über-
geführt wurde, geben wir doppelt dank, dem im
Namen der Akademie für dieses wertvolle Geschenk
den aufrichtigsten und freudigsten Dank auszuspre-
chen.

Es hat uns mit früher Hoffnung erfüllt, als wir
hörten, daß Ivan Meistrone zu dieser Feier persö-
nlich nach Wien kommen wolle. Arbeitverpflichtun-
gen aber haben ihn in letzter Stunde verhindert,
denn sein Verbleiben auch tatsächlich zur Ausfüh-
rung zu bringen. So kann sich ihm also nur im Namen
der Akademie unsere aufrichtigen Grüße des Verbun-
dens senden und ihm so dem bisherigen Schaffen
seiner Lebens unsere Glückwünsche übermitteln, die
zu der gleichen Gemeinschaft kommen, wie die es ist,
die er in einem seiner Werke an die Akademie zum
Ausdruck gebracht hat. „Meine Studien an der
Akademie“, schreibt er dazu, „sowie meine Aufmerk-
samkeit in Wien sind sie in unvergesslichen und ange-
nehmen Erinnerung geblieben. Meiner Überzeugung

21

(complete)

U. S. A.
 C. 13
 Tesla

old, large, printed material, non-reproducible

und mein Gefühl sagt mir, daß wir alle eine kul-
 turelle Einheit bilden."
 Nun obliegt es uns nur noch, Ihren, sehr ver-
 ehrten Herrn Professor Dr. Abramovic, der Sie als Land-
 mann und alt-Freund des Meisters Ivan Mestrovic
 von uns beauftragt wurden, an seiner Stelle die
 Urkunde der Verleihung der Ehrenmitgliedschaft
 unserer Akademie in Empfang zu nehmen, dieselbe
 zu übergeben.



Ivan Mestrovic
 Professor an der Syracuse University, USA,
 Ehrenmitglied der Akademie der bildenden Künste
 in Wien, Schöpfer der Nikola Tesla Büste im
 Technischen Museum in Wien

(complete)

Material, memorabilia

Das arme Bergdorf Otavice schenkte der Menschheit

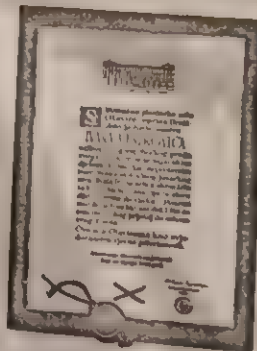
dem reichen künftigen Herrn seiner Zeit, deren Bäder
werke wir bewundern als unerschöpfliche Schöpfungen
des großen Meisters. Und an dem stillen Dorf
Ruhm ist immer nur die Wiege des Genies, daraus
daß das unser Schicksal wird und ein lieber Freund
aus Mähren wird bei an einem Lebensabend
Zeugnis treuer Verbundenheit

Wrote 29 June 1962

(complete)

11. 11. 1910
11. 11. 1910

Material, - in



Ehrenkunde der Akademie der bildenden Künste
zu Wien für den Geburtstags von Mendel

(complete)

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Volume 12, Number 3407

16 May 1950

Volume 12, Number 3103

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

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16 May 1958, Volume 127, Number 3307

SCIENCE



Nikola Tesla

Electricity today is generated, transmitted, and converted to mechanical power by means of his inventions.

Kenneth M. Swezey

Illustrated by

MA



At the stroke of midnight between the 9th and 10th of July, 1856, a son, Nikola, was born by candlelight to the Rev. M. [unclear] in the village of Smiljan, Lika, now part of Yugoslavia (Fig. 1). The child's father was pastor of the local Serbian Orthodox church, his mother, though an accomplished needleworker and a seamstress, could neither read nor write. From his humble and seemingly unpropitious beginning, Nikola Tesla, driven by some strange, compulsive genius, grew to become a discoverer and inventor whose contributions were, within his lifetime, to change the life and industry of the whole world.

Mention any of today's applications of electricity, and even some not yet fully developed, and the chances are good that Tesla had a hand in their concept and early development. In an incredible flight of achievement, beginning in the early 1880's and racing on for more than two decades, Tesla made basic discoveries and inventions in radio, the wireless control of boats and torpedoes, high-frequency induction heating, electrotherapeutics, gaseous tube and fluorescent lighting, electric clocks, a ray equipment and techniques, and even rudimentary electric "brams." Before Marconi had flashed his first feeble "S" across the Atlantic, Tesla had already announced plans for a "World Wire

less system which would not only include point-to-point communication but the broadcasting of speech, music, time, and pictures. Tesla's induction motor and related polyphase system for the generation, transmission, and utilization of electric power made possible the first harnessing of Niagara Falls and laid the foundations for the whole modern electric power industry.

Tesla Centennial Celebrations

On 10 July 1956, the 100th anniversary of Nikola Tesla's birth, scientists and engineers from all over the world met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to pay homage to the memory of this great pathfinder. Convened under the auspices of the National Yugoslav Tesla Committee, the Society for the Promotion and Advancement of Science and Technology, "Nikola Tesla," and the Nikola Tesla Museum (Fig. 2) of Belgrade, this celebration marked the beginning of a year of commemorative programs in Europe and America.

Niels Bohr of Denmark, Sir Arthur Fleming of England, Fredrik Dahlgren of Sweden, and Carl C. Chambers of the United States were among the more than a hundred distinguished guests. Richard C. Sosge, delegate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, presented a citation to the Tesla Committee from that institute. President Dunsheath of the International Electrotechnical Commission brought word that

the commission, at its meeting in Munich, 23 June-7 July, had recognized Tesla's fundamental contributions in the field of electricity by adopting the name "Tesla" for the unit of magnetic flux density in the meter-kilogram-second or Giorgi system.

Although Tesla was born a Serb, he came to America in his late twenties and soon became one of our greatest Americans by adoption. Among the American celebrations of his centennial, one of the most important was that of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, which dedicated to Tesla its Fall General Meeting in Chicago, 1-5 Oct. 1956. Apparatus, photographs, and reminiscences were presented at this meeting, and Samuel G. Hibben, past president of the Illuminating Engineering Society, demonstrated how Tesla's gaseous-tube lighting experiments of the 1890's helped blaze the way for some of the latest developments of today in the field of lighting. Hibben repeated this demonstration on 15 May 1957 at a commemoration sponsored by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, where Tesla in 1893 had given one of his most famous lectures. Other memorials were arranged by the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Niagara Falls International Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

One of the chief objectives of these programs was to sift truth from legend and to set down, evaluate, and publicize some of the great concrete contributions Tesla has made to science and engineering.

Tesla's Greatest Contribution

To those who know of Tesla chiefly through association of his name with the "Tesla coil," it may come as a surprise to learn that his greatest contribution was not this popular device for making high-frequency, high-voltage demonstrations but his discovery of the rotating magnetic field and his brilliant adaptation of it to the induction motor and the polyphase system for the generation, transmission, distribution, and use of

Mr. Swezey is a science and engineering writer who resides at 163 Midway Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. was a close personal friend of Tesla.

16 MAY 1958

(complete)



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with scale reading to 0.01°

with scale reading to 0.01"

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- Fast ($\sim 10^{-10}$ s) relaxation from excited position
 - Fluorescence from pair (single field of view) built
 - Newly dropped proton polarizes sodium spectral resulting in true anisotropy
 - Three different readings can be made to 0.05% and estimated to 0.025%.
- or free detailed literature

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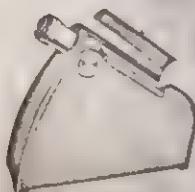
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SCIENCE

Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla
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It now is up to you.

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You too! Denmark has been facing a long and difficult battle of the books and will be the first to feel the brunt of the coming economic crisis. Richard, a former diplomat, has been the director of the Danish newspaper since the 1960s and has been a strong proponent of a strong, free-market economy. His memoirs, *Denmark: The Inheritance of a Nation*, are a testament to his vision of a free-market Denmark and the challenges it has faced.

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AUTHOR: NICOLA TESLA

TITLE: PHOTOGRAPHS,
CLIPINGS, MEMORABILIA

DATE:

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Correspondence, manuscripts, documents, photographs and printed material,
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BOX II Nikola Tesla to Robert U. Johnson and family, 1901-1936; miscellaneous correspondence

BOX III Cataloged materials: photographs, clippings, memorabilia, printed

BOX IV Cataloged correspondence: letters to Nikola Tesla and George Scherff; Nikola Tesla to George Scherff, 1900- 8 July 1905.

BOX V Nikola Tesla to George Scherff, 10 July 1905-1930.

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NICOLA TESLA PAPERS

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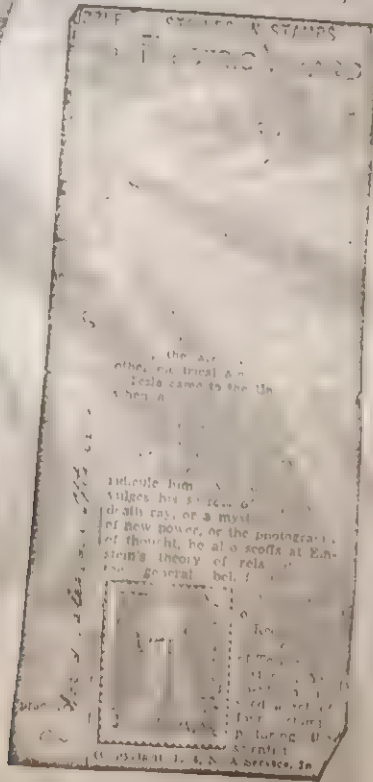
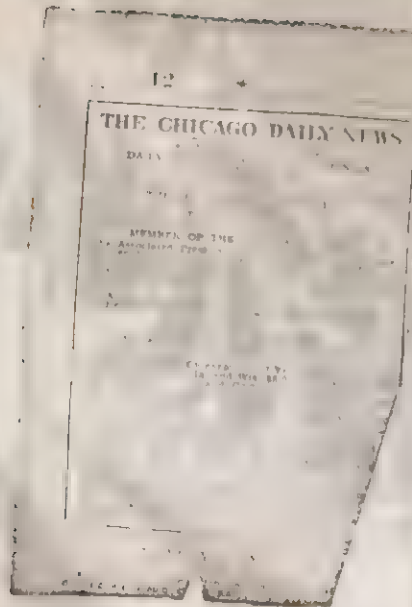
CONTINUATION

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Chicago Daily News
July 15, 1935



46, F. Houston St.,

New York City, April 13th, 1893

Mr. Albert Schmid,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Schmid:-

I have just written to the Westinghouse Company about three small direct-current motors, viz., one H.P., one-half H.P. and one-quarter H.P., all to be wound for 220 volts.

Please oblige me and let me have these at once, as I need them temporarily in the shop, where I have at present only the direct current from the central station.

Sincerely yours,

46, E. Houston St.,

New York City, April 26th, 1895.

Mr. C. F. Scott,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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3-15

My dear Mr. Scott:-

I have written to the Westinghouse Company
a high-tension converter of a somewhat modified design,
which is intended to replace the old converters constructed for the
Pittsburgh system.

I know that Mr. Schmid will do for me as much as he
can, yet fearing that he may be too busy, or away from the factory,
I write this to ask you if you would not kindly devote a little
attention to this small matter. I shall be very much obliged to
you if you will see that I get at least one of the two converters
very soon. I hope also that you may be able to advance the con-
struction of the rotating transformer which I have ordered some
time ago. My work has been suddenly interrupted just as I was at
the most interesting stage of the development of certain ideas,
and I need very much my apparatus to begin work anew.

Thanking you in advance for any service in this connection,
I am

Sincerely yours,

31

42, F. House n "C",

New York City, April 28, 1942

Mr. Albert Schmidt,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Schmidt:-

Your letter of 17 March received.

Please accept my thanks for the prompt action. I hope that the construction of the rotating transformer is favorably progressing.

Yours sincerely,



1
188

My dear Mr. ...

May 19th, 1908.

241
1885



I have ... which
I have ...

I hardly need to assure you again, on this occasion, that I
trouble you take in ...

I am particularly anxious about the rotating ... as
I have not heard anything since ... time in regard to it.

Yours very truly,

349.

Mr. J. H. ...

New York City, May 10, 1935.

Mr. ...

Marquette Electric Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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57-37-45-40-53-27-62-68-49-75-38-47-93-315-
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47-37-40-45-48 (N. 65-66-70)
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I am much
obliged to you for the letter, and for the information all the information
and the information.

Yours sincerely,

302

46, F. Houston St.,

New York City, May 22nd 1895.

466-10-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

Mr. Albert E. ...

... Houston St. ...

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466-10-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100



... receipt of this letter, the blue-prints of the rotating-field
transformer, as I want the dimensions of the base.

Oblige me by answering without delay.

Sincerely yours,

46, E. Houston St.,

New York City, June 10th, 1895.

Mr. Albert Schmid, Supt.,

Westinghouse Electric Co.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Schmid:-

Your dispatch of Saturday has reached me late in the afternoon. I thank you very much for the prompt attention to my letter, and hope that the machine has turned out entirely to your satisfaction, which means to say that it cannot be further improved.

You will add to my obligations if you will inform me when you expect to ship my high-tension coil. It must be very well under way, judging from a letter which Mr. Scott wrote to me some time ago. I hope also that you will be able to ship the starting-box together with the rotating-transformer.

Hoping to have soon the pleasure of seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Sincerely yours,

Thanking you in advance, I am

such as to make the shipment in this way very expensive.
express. I supposed that the weight of this apparatus will not be
to ship the regulating box as well as the high tension coil by
have shipped Monday last, presumably by freight, I would beg you
the invoice of the rotating transformer, which you inform me you
having not to this day, as yet, received

My dear Mr. Schmidt:-

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Albert Schmidt, Supt. Westinghouse Elec. Co.,

46, E. Houston St.,

New York City, June 15th, 1895.

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46, E. Houston St.

New York, June 22nd, 1895.

Mr. Albert Schmid, Gen. Supt.,
Westinghouse Electric Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Schmid:-

I have run the motor yesterday, and was very much pleased to note the great improvements you have made in these machines over those of two or three years ago. I have no doubt that it is a highly efficient machine, judging from the quickness with which the speed regulation is effected. My idea was that you would ship a pulley together with the motor, as you do with generators. The most suitable size for me would be between 16 and 20 inches. I would like you would send on one which is very well balanced, of that size, or slightly larger.

Hoping to hear from you with return mail, I am

Sincerely yours,

J.P. MORGAN & CO.
Wall St. Corner Broad.
New York
DREXEL & CO
Philadelphia
MORGAN HARPER & CO.
Paris

New York, February 15th, 1901

Nikola Tesla, Esq.,

46 East Houston Street, New York.

My dear Mr. Tesla:-

I enclose draft of a letter which I think covers the arrangement you talked of with Mr. Morgan. If you will write him such a letter as this and send him at the same time assignments of the fifty-one per cent. interest in the various patents, he can confirm the understanding by letter and that will complete the arrangement. I have showed this to Mr. Morgan and he thinks it is allright.

Yours very truly,

John D. Rockefeller

25 WALL STREET

New York, Oct. 15th, 1904.

Mr. Nicola Tesla,
Waldorf-Astoria,
New York City.



Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of
13th October, Mr. J. P. Morgan wishes
me to inform you that it will be impos-
sible for him to do anything more in
the matter.

Yours truly,

Edward Livingston
Private Secretary.

29 WALL STREET

New York, Oct. 15th, 1904.



Mr. Nicola Tesla,
Waldorf-Astoria,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of
13th October, Mr. J. P. Morgan wishes
me to inform you that it will be impos-
sible for him to do anything more in
the matter.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. W. King".

Private Secretary.

*Tesla
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NIKOLA TESLA
"They said it
was done"
SEP 3 1960 NEW

Some 700 inventions to his

7-15-33

Like the great Edison for whom he once worked as an electrical designer, Nikola Tesla sleeps little (ordinarily from 5:30 a. m. until about 10:30), he told visitors to his seventy-sixth birthday party in New York. Born in Serbia July 10, 1857, and still active, the "father of radio" declares that he was never in better health.

[Wide World.]

11-5

Cherry, July 1960

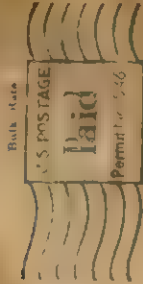
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Minneapolis 14, Minn.



Form 3547 Requested



Room 109.

15-1904.

Application of Nikola Tesla,
filed January 18th, 1902, Serial
No. 90,245, Apparatus for Trans-
mitting Electrical Energy Through
the Natural Media.

New York, April 14th, 1904.

Hon. Commissioner of Patents,

Sir:-

In the above entitled application we amend as fol-
lows in response to the official letter of April 16, 1903:

Cancel the entire specification and claims, except
the signatures, and substitute therefor the annexed.

Replying to the Examiner's statements in the official
letter mentioned we would say that the electrode a^2 of patent
689,096 is not supported on a place of low density, but to all
appearance on a place of high density, since the radius of
curvature of the support is very small in comparison with that
of the electrode. As pointed out, the arrangements described
in this and other references previously cited have nothing
in common
whatever with applicant's invention. We have endeavored, on
pages 9, 10 and 11, of the new specification, to bring out the
salient features of his invention, which we trust will be
sufficient to convince the Examiner on this point.

The claims formerly rejected have been amended, and
additional ones introduced.

The changes required in the drawing will be made in
good season.

Respectfully submitted,

Kerr, Page & Cooper
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ELECTRICAL REVIEW

Vol. 33—No. 1

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NIKOLA TESLA'S LOST APPARATUS
ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS
OF SOME OF THE INVENTOR'S
DEVICES DESTROYED BY FIRE—
HIS GOOD FORTUNE IN HAVING
HAD PHOTOGRAPHS MADE OF
THIS APPARATUS MORE THAN A
YEAR AGO—THE "OSCILLATOR"
AND ITS WONDERFUL EFFI-
CIENCY.

Nikola Tesla some time since estab-
lished his right to be known as the
most promising electrical inventor of
to-day. When on March 13 last
his laboratory, his workshop and all
its contents, and most of his impor-
tant records were totally destroyed by
fire, the loss was felt by every one
familiar with recent electrical develop-
ments.

Tesla, although an extremely mod-
est man, is very widely known
through his achievements in pure

again the labor of years in the hope
of reconstructing what had been
totally wiped out. He is now busily
engaged at this herculean task.

In view of the fact that Mr. Tesla's
most important records were burned,
it is extremely fortunate that the
persuasions of Mr. Thomas Commer-
ford Martin resulted in securing pho-
tographs of a number of pieces of
apparatus which Mr. Tesla had
developed and constructed more than
a year ago. The illustrations which
accompany this article were made
from the photographs referred to.
The half-tone plates were engraved
at the time the photographs were
taken, another fortunate circum-
stance, as the original prints were
burned with everything else the Tesla
laboratory contained.

Naturally, Mr. Tesla does not wish
to have complete technical evidence

currents. His first public lecture was
based on these discoveries.

Since Tesla's discovery of the
"rotating magnetic field" the long-
distance transmission of alternating
current from Niagara Falls has be-
come possible. The basic idea of this
discovery is to produce a circularly
shifting magnetism instead of the
well-known phenomenon of magnet-
ism in a fixed position.

To the lay mind the most wonder-
ful of all Tesla's experiments was the
lighting of electric lamps or empty
glass bulbs in free space, without any
connection with the wires or generat-
ing apparatus. The light from these
Tesla tubes is so intense that photo-
graphs taken by their illumination
have been made with exposures of
eight to 10 minutes.



FIG. 1.—THE TESLA OSCILLATOR SHOWN AT CHICAGO IN 1893.



FIG. 2.—A SIMILAR FORM OF OSCILLATOR.

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Electrician Review (NY) April 3, 1895
Naturally, Mr. Tesla does not wish
to have complete technical evidence

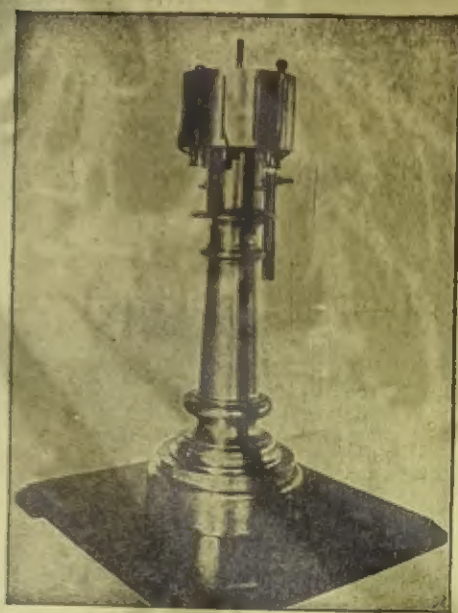


FIG. 1.—THE TESLA OSCILLATOR SHOWN AT CHICAGO IN 1893.



FIG. 2.—A SIMILAR FORM OF OSCILLATOR.

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electrical science and through the many articles that have been written about him and his work by lay and technical writers. The loss which he recently sustained was a most serious one and called forth expressions of sympathy from every side. It resulted in his receiving one of the highest compliments ever paid to any man. This was from the pen of Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*, and a warm admirer of Tesla. Mr. Dana wrote as follows:

The destruction of Nikola Tesla's workshop, with its wonderful contents, is something more than a private calamity. It is a misfortune to the whole world. It is not in any degree an exaggeration to say that the men living at this time who are more important to the human race than this young gentleman can be counted on the fingers of one hand; perhaps on the thumb of one hand.

Immediately following the fire Mr. Tesla, instead of being prostrated by his misfortune, as reported in several daily newspapers, secured new quarters in which he began all over

of his work published abroad while he is in his present crippled condition, yet it is by his permission that these particulars are given here.

In the course of lectures, all too few in number, Mr. Tesla has at different times demonstrated before technical societies in this country and abroad a number of experiments wonderful in themselves and yet puny in comparison with the deep work of which they were but a feeble outgrowth. It has come to be pretty generally understood that the principal objects of Mr. Tesla's labors were the more efficient production of light, heat and power by electricity and the transmission of energy over long distances. His name is especially associated with the discovery of new phenomena resulting from his researches into the qualities and effects of high potential and high frequency

The wide field for improvement open to Mr. Tesla in his efforts to discover more efficient means of generating electrical energy may be better appreciated when it is stated that actual tests have shown that the energy manifesting itself as light in an incandescent lamp is less than five per cent of that received as current. The other 95 per cent is lost between the coal pile and the lamp. An important step in Mr. Tesla's labors to reduce this tremendous loss was the invention of his "oscillator." He reasoned that if large losses occurred in the steam engine and other large losses in the dynamo, it would minimize the combined losses if both machines were blended in one. And in the crudest terms this is what an oscillator is—an engine-dynamo.

In generating current by a revolving armature there is always some part of the wire winding which is doing no work, just as in the steam engine the steam cylinder and its

AN ELECTROLYTIC CLOCK.

BY

Nikola Tesla

If a delicately pivoted and well-balanced metal disc or cylinder be placed in a proper plating solution midway between the anode and cathode, one half of the disc becomes electro positive and the other half electro negative. Owing to this fact metal is deposited on one, and taken off from the other half, and the disc is caused to rotate under the action of gravity. As the amount of metal deposited and taken off is proportionate to the current strength, the speed of rotation, if it be small, is proportionate to the current.

The first device of this kind was operated by me early in 1888, in the endeavor to construct an electric meter. Upon learning, however, that I had been anticipated by others, as far as the principle is concerned, I devised the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying engraving. Here r is a rectangular frame of hard rubber which is fastened upon a wooden base. This frame is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 6 inches long and 5 inches high. On both of its upright sides are fastened thick metal plates which serve as the electrodes. These plates are held firmly against the rubber frame by the binding posts rr' and rr'' . On the lateral sides of the frame are fastened the brass plates n and n' , respectively, of the same shape as the rubber frame r . These brass plates serve to keep in place two plates of

should then be so placed that it is exactly in the centre of the solution. By means of a horse-shoe magnet the disc may then be rotated and set in proper position.

The copper solution being carefully poured in, and the plug x replaced, the terminals of a constant current battery are connected to the binding-posts rr' , and from time to time the rotation of the disc is observed. A shunt is connected to the other two binding-posts rr'' , and by varying the resistance of this shunt, or other disc, the speed of rotation is regulated until it is made to correspond to the division of the dial; that is, until, for instance, one turn is made in 12 hours.

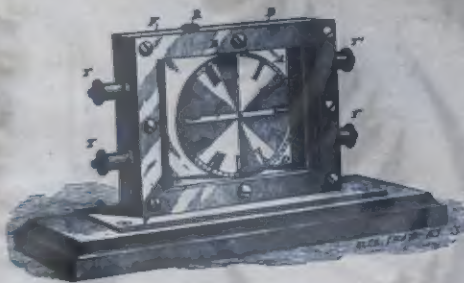
Obviously this instrument was not devised for a practical purpose. Neither will it be quite exact in its indications. There are certain errors, unavoidable from the principle; for instance, the friction, which cannot be completely overcome. But the device is interesting as a means of indicating time in a novel manner. It will, however, be found that by a careful construction, constant current, and a temperature compensator, it may be made to rotate with almost perfect uniformity. The current density should, of course, be very small to secure the best results, and the disc of about 3 inches diameter should turn once in 6 hours. It is probable that with a silver solution and a silver plate better results would be obtained.

It is very interesting to note the appearance of the solution and disc in such a narrow transparent vessel. The solution appears a clear blue, one side of the disc seems to be silver white in a certain position, and the other half is dark like tarnished silver. There is no line of demarcation, but the shades melt beautifully together.

OPERATING SUB-STATIONS BY THE MOTOR-DYNAMO SYSTEM IN BROOKLYN.

BY

W.S. Barstow



TESLA'S ELECTROLYTIC CLOCK.

polished glass, and the vessel is hermetically sealed by placing a soft rubber washer under and above each of the glass plates. In this manner the plates may be screwed on tight without fear of breaking them.

The plating solution, which in this case is a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper, is poured in through an opening on the top of the rubber frame, which is closed by a plug x .

In the center of the vessel is placed a light and delicately balanced copper disc n , the axis of which is supported by a capillary glass tube which is fixed to one of the glass plates by means of sealing wax, or other material not attacked by the liquid. To diminish the friction as much as possible, the capillary tube which serves as a bearing contains a drop of oil. The center of the disc should be equidistant from both the electrodes. To one side of the axis of the disc is fastened a very light indicator or pointer consisting preferably of a thin glass thread. The glass plate next to this pointer has a circle with the usual hour divisions engraved upon it, as on a clock dial. This circle may be movable so that it can be set in any position relatively to the pointer.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, during the fall of 1890, resolved to extend their territory for furnishing low tension light and power, by the erection of a second district station. After a careful consideration of the matter, it was deemed best to supply this new territory from their present first district station until a sufficient load was accumulated to warrant the expenditure necessary for the erection and maintenance of the second district station. For this purpose a large feeder, consisting of copper conductors of 1,000,000 circ. mils each was laid underground to a point two miles distant from the present first district station. From this point sub-feeders were laid, and these in turn were heavily bridged by the net-work of mains. A standard feeder is selected from one of these sub-feeders, and at the extremity of this the voltage is kept at a constant pressure. As the load increases, the voltage is necessarily raised at the station end of the large feeder so as to preserve the voltage at the extremity of the sub-feeder. The efficiency of this system of low tension long distance transmission depends on the cost of the loss in the main feeder compared with the increased operating expenses of a second district station. When the cost of the loss (in watts) in this transmission equals the operating expenses of a second district plant, then this plant will be erected and will be run until the cost of operating exceeds the loss in transmitting from the first district station. It has been theoretically calculated (and since proved by practical results) that 1,000 amperes can be transmitted before the starting of the new station is

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Many valuable inventions have been founded on the discovery of simple facts, but such inventions can never be perfected unless the principles of science upon which they are based are known.—Joseph Henry.

THE TESLA EXPERIMENTS.

WHILE the interest in all the papers of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was sustained throughout the sessions, there can be no question that most interest centred upon the lecture delivered by Mr. Tesla on the phenomena of alternating currents of high frequency. Mr. Tesla's recent utterances on this subject had served to excite the curiosity of many, and we believe that a thorough analysis of the work accomplished by Mr. Tesla, as exhibited in the experiments shown by him, will lead to the conclusion that those expectations have been more than realized. The brilliant researches and experiments inaugurated by Dr. Hertz, and followed up by Lodge and others, which served to verify the theory that the phenomena of light were referable to electro-magnetic vibrations of the ether, seemed to point out an apparently easy way of obtaining illumination directly through the medium of electro-magnetic vibrations. It has remained for Mr. Tesla, however, to recognize that for the production of light, electrostatic effects are needed. He reasoned that it was impossible to obtain primarily the desired electro-magnetic effects, since we must work with bodies of infinitesimal dimensions which can be acted upon only electrostatically, it being evident that an electro-magnetic wave cannot excite luminous radiation unless it be a true light wave. To produce longer electro-magnetic waves would, therefore, be of no avail; but this is not the case with electrostatic waves or thrusts. These, no mat-

charges, causing the molecules or atoms to vibrate and to emit light; and since electrostatic effects are dependent upon the conjoint effects of potential and frequency, this reasoning led him to the investigations, the results of which were shown.

Continuing the train of reasoning followed by Mr. Tesla, we see that he has recognized further, that electrostatic effects of such character are available in many ways for the production of light. Thus he showed that if a filament in a globe be connected with only a single terminal of the source, in consequence of the rapidly alternating potential, the molecules of the gas are strongly attracted and repelled, and in this manner by their impact a filament may be kept at incandescence with only one wire. With these facts before him, and recognizing further that the employment of a filament is a bar to the attainment of higher efficiency on account of the limited degree of incandescence at which it can be run, Mr. Tesla reasoned that two blocks of a refractory material may be placed in a perfectly exhausted globe and sufficient energy transferred by condenser action to keep the blocks at incandescence, thus allowing a much higher efficiency in the production of light by reason of the possibility thus afforded of maintaining the carbons at a much higher degree of incandescence. Mr. Tesla has also shown that it is perfectly practicable to transfer sufficient energy to the medium, from a single block or filament placed in a perfectly exhausted globe and connected with one wire to the source, to keep the filament at the desired incandescence. Another and most important fact which he demonstrated was the practicability of using tubes of rarified gas without any terminals as practical sources of illumination by simply creating an electrostatic field near them, and also of using lamps without leading-in wires. All these results can evidently only be obtained by the use of enormous frequencies and potentials, or, in other words, powerful electrostatic effects, the study of which was made difficult in consequence of the fact that in previous experiments, looking to this end, the static effects were excessively small, owing to the fact that the coil was short-circuited through the low resistance discharge between the knobs of the discharger. The method of conversion devised by Mr. Tesla, allowing of the use of any frequency, enables us to undertake a much more exact and easy study of the effects of short waves. Again, his experiments with the lamps burning when connected with their terminals to a short, thick copper bar, are extremely interesting. The possibility of verifying nodes on the bar by simply using a Cardew voltmeter will be of great value in investigating these phenomena. His experiments also prove that while, with alternating currents of low frequency, such as are now generally employed, the effects of self-induction must be largely considered, those of high frequency accentuate largely the condenser effects which have to be allowed for accordingly.

It would lead us too far to enter into all of the numerous points suggested by Mr. Tesla's lecture, but he showed enough to warrant the assertion that in a comparatively short time the practical application of these principles to the production of artificial illumination will be an accomplished fact.